

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1632.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—As the rules of the Mining Exchange prohibit all its members from advertising mining shares at fixed prices, the Committee feel it their duty to notify that they have no means of offering redress to such of the public as may deal with those advertising shares at fixed prices.
A List of the Members can be had on application to the Secretary.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 23 years.)

PRINCE OF WALES.—The decrease in market value of these shares is owing to a cross-course coming in, and interrupting temporarily the course or bunch of ore, whilst the prospects of ultimate and great success are rather increased than diminished by the event. At present the market for these shares is wholly in favour of BUYERS.

HOLDERS OF MINING SHARES DIFFICULT OF SALE IN THE OPEN MARKET may find purchasers for the same through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also parties requiring ADVISE how to act in the DISPOSAL or ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

Mr. Crofts is prepared to advise on purchases or sales of Chontales shares.
SHARES RECOMMENDED:—Great South Wales, Prince of Wales, Clifford, Mineral Rights, Don Pedro, Chontales, and Chiverton.
BUYER of Bedol-Aur.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. WILLIAM LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

50 Chontales, £24.	50 East Grenville, £2 6 6	50 No. Treskerby, £3 1 3
10 Clifford, £6 6 6	50 East Caradon, £5 6 3	35 New Birch Tor, 6s. 9d.
10 Caradon Con., £9 3 4	10 East Lovell, £9 18s. 9d.	50 New Tamar, 20s.
25 Cen. American, 13s. 6d.	50 G. No. Laxey, 26s. 6d.	100 P. of Wales, 25s. 6d.
50 Crebor, 13s.	25 Gothic, £2 2 6	25 Prosper United, 30s.
25 Chiverton, £7 1 4	50 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.	50 Quebrada (10s. pd.), £1
50 Carnarvonshire Consols, £4 13s. 9d.	50 Great Vor, £10 10s. 6d.	30 South Darren, 32s. 6d.
50 Drake Walls, 9s. 6d.	3 Herodfoot, £32 3 4	50 S. Condarrow, 12s. 6d.
50 East del Rey, 2s. 3d.	100 Min. Rights, 10s. 6d.	2 Wheal Margaret, £5.
5 East Basset, £22 1 6	25 Marke Valley, £3 17s.	25 Wh. Grenville, 25s. 3d.
50 E. Carn Brea, £2 6s. 3d.	1 Miner, £150.	10 W. Chiverton, £58 1 6
	20 North Crofty, £2 18s.	2 Wheal Basset.

Clients and parties wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holding.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for December (to be published on Wednesday next) contains the fifth of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Loans, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves; and a tabulated exhibition of all the dividend mines.
Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED), AND SHARES FULLY PAID.—MR. LELEAN recommends the immediate purchase of these shares, now quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem. An important discovery just made in one of the mines cannot fail to increase the price.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of Redruth).
Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.
Prompt cash settlements.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., is a DEALER in the FOLLOWING SHARES, for cash or "time on":—
Devon Consols, West Chiverton, West Seton.
East Caradon, West Caradon, Wheal Seton.
Herodfoot, Chontales, Clifford.
Marke Valley, Bryn Gwlog, East Lovell.
South Caradon, St. John del Rey, Great North Downs.
Chiverton, Caradon Consols, Bank of New Zealand.
Gawton, Carnarvonshire, Union of Australia.
South Caillington, East Russell, Union of London.
Wheal Crebor, North Treskerby, Canadian Loan and General Investment.
Bank of Victoria, Wheal Buller, neral Investment.
An OFFER WANTED for Okei Tor, New Trelawny, New Devon Consols, Lady Bertha, and Old Gunnislake (Clitters), Pendennis Consols, 4 New Devon Consols, £25 shares, £10 1 6 paid.
BUYER of New Tamar at 18s. 9d.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Can recommend two good mines for investment.

MR. WILLIAM WARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING AND FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
BUYER of East Bottle Hill shares. Sellers state number and lowest price.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S MONTHLY INVESTMENT CIRCULAR—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vide all hitherto published.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Nov. 30, 1866.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS is a BUYER or SELLER, for Cash or Account, or for dealings end of the Year 1866, end of March, June, or Sept., 1867, in the undermentioned MINES:—
Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Westminster.
West Chiverton, Chontales Gold, West Caradon.
South Condarrow, Prince of Wales, Clifford.
East Lovell, Caldbeck Fells, Great Vor.
Frontino and Bolivia, North Treskerby, Dyffryn Castell.
Grenville, East Grenville, Carn Camborne.
North Crofty, East Russell.
WANTED, an OFFER for 10 Harwood, and 20 Cashwell shares.
No. 8, Warrford-court, Bank, E.C.

MR. WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.
BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—Great Vor, Trelawny, Emily Henrietta, Cook's Kitchen, East Basset, West Tolgus, Camborne Veau, West Frances, Westminster, St. John del Rey, Don Pedro North del Rey, and Chontales.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE:—
3 Providence; 1 Devon Great Consols; 2 Miner; 100 East Rosewarne; 50 Maes-y-Safn (good to buy); 25 Prince of Wales; 20 North Treskerby; 15 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); 30 Gawton; 2 West Chiverton; 50 Frank Mills; 5 Tincroft; 10 Hingston Down; 100 Camborne Veau; 200 Anglo-Brazilian; 80 Don Pedro; 50 United Mexican; 60 Yudanantana; 60 Pestaluna; 5 St. John del Rey; 100 Port Phillip; 50 Quebrada; 20 Valianza; 10 Washoe (Gold).
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above shares will please state number and price.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES:—PETER WATSON'S
"WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," &c., of yesterday (Friday, November 30), No. 399, Vol. VIII., 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains important information on the following mines:—
North Wheal Crofty, Great East Lovell, South Caradon.
Great Wheal Vor, Great Work, Wheal Grenville.
Tincroft, West Agar, East Caradon.
Trumpet Consols, West Wheal Lovell, St. Ives Consols.
West Chiverton, West Caradon, Prince of Wales, &c.
Prosper United, Cook's Kitchen.
Also, a leading article on the present and future prospects of Cornish and Devon Mines.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—MR. PETER WATSON begs to call particular attention to the fact that nearly all the afternoon or evening London newspapers contain the prices of stocks and shares up to about One o'clock only (on same day as published), instead of Four to Five o'clock. The difficulties which shareholders and the investing public have encountered in seeking for correct and latest daily prices induced him, three months ago, at the suggestion of several of his friends and customers, to publish every evening "The London Daily Record—Stock and Share List," which is ready at about Half-past Five o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in and around London the same evening. It is posted in time for the same evening's mail to country subscribers, who are thus enabled to get the latest prices some eight or ten hours earlier than they formerly had the means of doing. The importance of this at the present anxious moment must be obvious to all, as the daily fluctuations in prices of railway stocks, banks, financial, and other shares are sometimes very great.
It is his constant endeavour to convey the best and most reliable information (derived from authentic sources), and to give the latest actual marketable prices of buyers and sellers. Every person, therefore, interested in stocks and shares will find it to their interest to subscribe to the "London Daily Record—Stock and Share List." Those who desire to have it sent to them regularly every evening, will please sign the annexed form, and forward to Mr. PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 5s. Monthly subscription, by post, 4s. Single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST.
Please put my name down as a subscriber to the above Daily List, and forward the same to me, for * ..
Name ..
Address ..
Date ..
Here insert weeks or months.
To Mr. PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, and West Caradon.
Shares either for cash or fortnightly settlements.
Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell for cash or account promptly attended to.
Nov. 30, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. E. GOMPERS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
5, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
50 Chontales, 13s. 9d. dis. 30 Gt. So. Tolgus, 10s. 6d. 15 East Carn Brea, 43s.
25 Prince of Wales, 25s. 9d. 25 South Darren, 38s. 3d. 7 Maudlin, 25s.
10 West Caradon, £14 1 4 10 East Caradon, £5 3 4 10 Cen. Snailbeach, 25s.
10 North Basset, 4s. 3d. 30 Gt. No. Laxey, 25s. 9d. 11 Sparrow, 11s.
50 Gt. Retailack, 9s. 9d. 4 W. Chiverton, £59. 15 Stray Park, 33s.
25 Chiv. Moor, £4 10s. 6d. 40 North Crofty, £2 18 6 30 East Grenville, 45s. 9d.
15 Chiverton, £2 18s. 9d. 40 Great Fortune, £5. 40 Wheal Uney, 10s. 9d.
50 North Downs, 6s. 6d. 50 East Providence, 15s. 40 Wheal Agar, 37s. 6d.
1 Wheal Seton, £14 7 4 10 East Lovell, £10 1 6 25 S. Condarrow, 11s. 6d.
50 Rosewarne Con., 6s. 9d. 3 East Basset, £22 3 4 5 Ding Dong, £5 1 4
30 Wh. Grenville, 24s. 6d. 25 North Treskerby, £3. 50 Drake Walls, 8s. 9d.
15 Marke Valley, £3 13 6 50 North Crofty, £2 18 6 100 Great Laxey, £17 3 4
25 Rosewall Hill, 11s. 6d. 50 North Rosekar, £3 4s. 6d. 100 Frontino, 2s. 3d.
1 Wheal Basset, £60 4 4 40 Prosper Untd., 24s. 9d. 5 West Frances, £12.
2 South Frances, £19 3 4 4 Wheal Buller, £10 1 6 5 Great Vor, £16 3 4
10 Cook's Kitchen, £7. 50 Mineral Rights, 9s. 9d. 50 Caldbeck Fells, 15s. 6d.
10 Tresavean, £4 1 4 5 Wh. Margaret, £3 13 9 100 Dale, 2s. 3d.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LOVELL CONSOLS MINE.—MCNEILL AND LONG beg to direct attention to this mine, the prospects of which are such that they can recommend it as the best progressive mine in the Lovell district. In 1024 shares, of £3 each.
Reports by Capts. J. Nancarrow, Wm. Chappell, Stephen Harris, T. Curtis, W. R. Martin, and E. Kempthorne, can be received with every confidence, as they are trustworthy, and represent the real state and prospects of the mine.
The plans and sections—will be had on application—with the reports above mentioned, show that this mine must very shortly open out the further riches of Old Trelawny and Old Wheal Lovell, which run through this set, and upon which operations are at present being carried on. Though, as yet, only at a shallow depth, 12 fms. below the addt, the lode is worth from £3 to £10 per fathom, and promising well, both at this level and in sinking, to produce similar results to those of the adjacent mines—East Lovell, Old Trelawny, Old Wheal Lovell, and Trumpet Consols.
Taking these with other prospects, shown at length in the prospectus, remunerative results may fairly be calculated to, and a thorough development is all that is required to place this mine in a dividend-paying state.
MCNEILL AND LONG recommend an immediate purchase, as the shares must shortly be much higher.
Applications to be made forthwith to Messrs. MCNEILL AND LONG, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., from whom prospectuses, with plans and sections, can be had, and rich specimens of tin ore seen at the offices.

LOVELL CONSOLS.—Early applications for shares in this mine is advised, as there are only a few to offer at par.—MCNEILL AND LONG, 31, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).
Executes orders in mining shares at net prices, equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. commission, and Stock Exchange securities at the usual charge.
All communications punctually attended to, and cash sent on receipt of transfer.
There are a few good mines, the shares of which are at nominal prices, and requiring a very small outlay to secure a good interest. Money invested in such at present may yield 500 per cent. in a few months, with scarcely any risk. Capitalists should consult Mr. HUME.
CHONTALES (Gold).—MR. HUME believes there is a great chance of a rise of 50 or 100 per cent. in the shares of this property.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—Established 1839.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the Investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms.
It is notorious that market prices are in many instances ruled by the operations of speculators, and those who are interested in the maintenance of a firm value; therefore, this Agency makes it a speciality to detach, as far as practicable, bond *fid* prices as separated from market prices, with the view to select sound securities, which upon reliable data may be appreciated as the most likely to speedily and substantially improve in value.
Every information afforded to Capitalists, Trustees, and others, who seek investments of a strictly safe and eligible character.
Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value. Interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.
CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. CHARLES THOMAS'S NEXT SALE OF MINING PROPERTY and SHARES will be HELD at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1866, at One o'clock precisely.
Persons desirous of offering shares on that day should give notice of same immediately, in order that their property may be advertised in the country papers. No orders received later than the 14th inst.
Address, 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

NORTH POOL MINE.—MR. CHARLES THOMAS has a NUMBER of SHARES FOR SALE, for which no reasonable offer will be refused.—3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, AND MINING
EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
MATTHEW GREENE is always prepared to deal at close net prices in every description of Stock Exchange securities.
NEW CLIFFORD, NEW TAMAR, and WESTMINSTER Mining Shares specially recommended.
MATTHEW GREENE is a further BUYER of any part of 300 New Tamar, at 18s. 9d. nett.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Closing prices, Friday, Nov. 30.

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Chiverton	£ 6 3 4	North Crofty	£ 2 1 4
Chiverton Moor	4 1 4	Prince of Wales	25s. - 25s. 6d.
East Lovell	9 1 4	* East Basset	5 - 7 1 2
East Caradon	24 - 24 1 4	West Chiverton	28 - 40
* East Basset	20 - 22 1 2	West Caradon	14 - 15
Great Vor	16 - 17	West Frances	10 - 12
* New Tamar	7 1 4	* Wheal Buller	18 - 20
North Treskerby	2 1 4	Wheal Seton	140 - 144

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN are BUYERS of New Tamar Silver-Lead and South Basset shares. Sellers please state number and lowest price, either for cash or time on.

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 773 respecting those mines marked *.
SHARES of every description BOUGHT or SOLD, for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS in MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account.

ICE having recently visited several of the principal mines in Cornwall and Devon, can furnish valuable and reliable information to speculators and shareholders, particularly as to the following mines:—
Closing prices.
Caradon Consols £ 7 - 7 1 4 | Great Vor | £ 16 - £ 17 || Chiverton | 7 - 7 1 4 | Marke Valley | 33 1 2 - 4 |
Chiverton Moor	4 1 4	North Treskerby	3 - 3 1 2
East Basset	21 - 22	Prince of Wales	24s. 6d. - 25s. 6d.
East Grenville	2 - 2 1 4	West Caradon	14 - 15
East Lovell	9 1 4	West Chiverton	57 - 59
East Russell	3 - 3 1 4	Wheal Grenville	24s. 6d. - 25s. 6d.
East Caradon	5 - 5 1 4		

Money advanced on mining shares.
Nov. 30, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

CHONTALES GOLD MINES (LIMITED).—GEORGE RICE deals largely in these shares, as BUYER or SELLER, at close market prices, and being in possession of most important information as to the prospects of the mines and market, can well advise both speculators and holders of these shares when to sell or buy to their advantage.—Nov. 30, 1866.

GEORGE RICE recommends the purchase of **WHEAL CREBOR**, selling at 10s. per share, or £3000 for the mine. PRINCE OF WALES, in same district, is now selling for 25s. per share, or about £17,500 for the mine.
GEORGE RICE recommends the purchase of **WHEAL GRENVILLE**, selling for £1. 6s. per share, or £7800 for the entire mine. There will be a great rise in these shares within a few months. EAST LOVELL now stands at £10 per share, or £19,600 for the mine.—Nov. 30, 1866.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at lowest market prices, free of commission.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN are in a position to deal for cash in the following shares:—
Great Laxey, East Grenville, North Crofty.
Lovell Consols, East Providence, Wheal Chiverton.
CHEAP SPECULATIONS.—Rosewarne Consols, East Chiverton, East Providence, and Great South Chiverton. Investors are referred to our advertisement in the Journal of Nov. 24 for particulars relative to the merits of these mines. All communications will receive immediate attention, either personally or by letter.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

LOVELL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend the immediate purchase of these shares while they are obtainable at par, as they are certain to have a great rise. The property has been inspected by Capts. J. Nancarrow, W. Chappell, John Cook, Stephen Harris, W. H. Martin, and E. Kempthorne. Copies of their reports will be forwarded on application.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial or Mining Companies Shares, and all Miscellaneous Securities, at the lowest market quotations. Exchanges effected, and purchasers found for shares not generally marketable.
MR. REYNOLDS is prepared to deal for cash in—
Westminster Mines, Gothic, Rose & Chiverton Utd.
Chontales Gold, Crebor, West Caradon.
Caradon Consols, Wheal Agar.
As well as all market mines.
MR. REYNOLDS does not advertise shares at fixed prices, but is prepared, nevertheless, to deal on as favourable terms as those who do.
November 30, 1866.

REYNOLDS'S CIRCULAR FOR NOVEMBER.
Applications for this will be received during the coming week, and all INVESTORS in BRITISH MINES and other stocks should procure a copy.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"The following extract is from the *Investor's* 'Circular,' which contains much information that is valuable to the investor. It contains references to the principal railways, banks, insurance, mining, and miscellaneous companies, and some interesting statistics concerning the past and present state of the metal market."
The above "Circular" will be forwarded gratis, on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.
November 30, 1866.

Original Correspondence.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEAD SMELTING.

SIR,—Owing to various engagements, I have been unable until now to reply to the two letters in the Journal of the 17th inst., respecting Mr. Forster's improved Ore-Hearth. In the first place, an "Old Smelter" doubts the accuracy of my statement regarding the quantity of coals used in smelting a ton of lead. These doubts may, probably, arise from an impression that the quantity of coals stated are used both in roasting and smelting, but this is not the case; the quantity given being what is actually used in smelting alone. I know it to be a fact that in the North of England, where the Scotch hearth is universally employed, from 2 to 2½ cwt. of coals to every ton of lead is the full quantity allowed for smelting ore of average percentage. I am, therefore, led to believe—from an "Old Smelter's" very extraordinary statement—that from 9 to 12 cwt. of coal are required to smelt a ton of ore, that he is either not a smelter, or, at all events, not a practical one.

Another of your correspondents asks—"What per cent. of lead was obtained from ore of a given percentage in the old hearth? and how many tons of ore can Mr. Forster's hearth smelt in a week of (say) 126 hours?" In consequence of the ore at Lead Hills Lead Mines being mixed with sulphates and phosphates of lead, the percentage varies, but 79 per cent. may be considered an average. By the old hearth, at the first fire, 66 per cent. was the average obtained, whilst by the new hearth 70·5 per cent. is produced. The quantity of ore smelted at the old hearths at Lead Hills was 12 tons per week, whilst at the new hearths 36 tons are smelted. At the smelting works in the North of England, where the ore is more pure, 16 tons of ore per week is the quantity smelted at each hearth; and I have no doubt but that, with similar ore, Mr. Forster's improved hearth would be quite capable of smelting 48 tons per week of 126 hours.

Nor. 29. MINING ENGINEER.

CALDBECK FELLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—I have read an article with the above heading in last week's Journal, which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, is calculated to create alarm, and cause great injury to the property of the shareholders in the above company. The article, from beginning to end, contains a tissue of misrepresentations, well adapted, as I have no doubt it is intended, to "bear" the market; but I hope the shareholders will not, by its misrepresentations, be induced to part with their shares in this really valuable mine, which only requires economy and judicious management to render its wealth to the proprietors. Neither this mine nor any other can support wasteful extravagance in expenditure, or injudicious and hasty sinking of capital.

Allow me now to grapple with the statements contained in the article, which has evidently been furnished by a party who, to use his own insinuation, "seems wishful to sacrifice the property of the shareholders to his individual interests." In this article the first statement is that the "local directors passed a resolution to remove the registered offices to Wigton." This is totally untrue, as the subject was never even mooted at a meeting of local directors; but it was (at my suggestion as Chairman at the general meeting) proposed, seconded, and carried at the general meeting by all the shareholders, except four or five dissentients. The second statement—"They (the local directors) had previously surprised the shareholders by giving notice that they intended to forfeit all shares on which the last call was owing, notwithstanding the necessary legal notice had never been issued." In this, also, your informant states what is positively untrue, both as regards the "local" directors and the fact. The "local" directors had nothing to do with it, as a local board, as is shown by the following resolutions of the London board:—

"Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to press the payment of arrears of call now due, and fix Sept. 10 as the last day for payment, previous to more stringent measures being adopted."

Again, at a meeting of the board, held in London, on Oct. 16, 1866:—

"Resolved, that the financial statement shows—Arrears of calls, 34067. 15s.; cash at bank, 6497. 5s. 4d.; due from Agra and Masterman, 2027. 8s. 7d.; approximately, 42587. 8s. 11d. To call a meeting for next Thursday week to enforce the calls then unpaid."

Again, at a meeting held in the board-room, London, Oct. 25:—

"Resolution passed, and secretary be instructed to act thereon, giving notice of forfeiture of shares on which calls are unpaid on and after Nov. 12 next."

"It appearing, from the non-payment of calls, there is not sufficient funds at the bank to pay the wages, it was unanimously resolved to request the bankers to place 5000. to the company's credit in anticipation of calls."

The above resolutions and financial position of the company will clearly show the animus and object of the writer of the article in the Journal. The third statement, that "the local directors would not even allow a single London shareholder to be on the committee of investigation" is equally untrue. It was the shareholders at the general meeting who passed a nearly unanimous resolution, "That no shareholder who is in arrears of calls shall be eligible to act on the committee;" and it so happened that every so-called London shareholder who was proposed by the London party as a member of the committee was found to be in arrears of payment of his calls. It was this circumstance which prevented any of them being elected members of the committee. Even after this members had been elected, I still pressed the London shareholders to name some other of their friends who might be eligible, but they declined to do so.

The fourth statement—"That they (the local directors) expressed their intention to work the shallow levels in preference to opening up the mine in depth," is also untrue; the local directors never made such a statement, nor do they entertain such an intention. As Chairman of the meeting, however, I condemned the Cornish scheme, as applied to Caldbeck Fells mine, because it was extravagant and ill-judged; expressing it as my opinion that the two engines, which will, altogether, cost the company about 10,000l., should not have been purchased for four or five years to come, and that the rich veins above the water-level, and cheaply worked, should have been first opened out and worked, so as to provide funds, and enable us to meet the expense of the deep trials, without further distressing our shareholders by calling up further capital, more particularly as the lead got from the deep works is likely to cost nearly double the price per ton, compared with that from the dry and higher veins. At the same time I gave it as my opinion that, as the cost of engines and sinking has been incurred, we must proceed with the deep trials, and this opinion I continue to entertain in conjunction with the local board.

Before Mr. Phillips persuaded his friends to give him their proxies with a view of ejecting the local directors, and changing the management back to London, possibly to his own office, would it not be desirable that both he and his friends should wait for the report of the "committee of investigation," by which revelations may possibly be made tending a very different complexion upon the affairs of the company from that which has been given them in your article? From past experience, I feel it my duty to warn the shareholders not to be deceived into removing the management back to London, for, unless they wish to court ruin, it is necessary they should have directors on the spot, who can easily, and at any time when required, visit the mine, and have the captains before them, instead of, as in London, managing the mine by written reports only. I can have no other interest to serve but the prosperity of the mine, as I am no share-jockey, for I only hold the shares I took on joining the company at the commencement, and a few which some of my family have since bought. In conclusion, I again state that I consider the mine a valuable property, if economically managed.—*Crofton Hall, Cumberland, Nov. 28.*

ROBERT BRISCO, Chairman.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I am a shareholder in the South Cornwall Mining Company. Here is a concern with the whole of its shares taken up, with a property which is undeniable with respect to its value, whatever fault there may be in its management, and the mistake it fell into by the purchase of Cleer's Hill and Carthew Mines. Yet the property is what it was represented to be by the promoters. This has been confirmed by recent operations and from disinterested parties. The engines are up, and very little used; but a change has come over the spirit of the dream! The shareholders have got at variance with the directors with respect to these two mines, and the consequence is that a committee of investigation was appointed, and it is to this particular part of the business that I wish, with your permission, to direct the attention of those shareholders who do not wish to see what they have invested in totally lost, and perhaps made liable, under a wind-up, for the balance unpaid. I was glad that such a committee was appointed, but I was surprised to receive a notice from them stating that they advise the company to be wound-up, and asking for my proxy. Now, I consider their business was to investigate the matter, which I suppose they have done, and report to the shareholders, and to advise them what course would be the best; but not to ask for proxies for a wind-up, and not even tell us the reason why. Are the shareholders going to consent to a wind-up when they do not know the reason why? But for myself I cannot see any reason at present for a wind-up. If it is because they have paid too dear for the two mines, why, in the name of common sense, should we be asked to sacrifice 30,000l. for the sake of 10,000l., which the shareholders at one time sanctioned, and lose 20,000l., and a mine that will pay? If we have been, what some think, "done" (I think it can hardly be called such, but no doubt we have been overreached), we have only ourselves to thank. Let us now, however, make the best of it; and if Mr. Wadge will come to some compromise, where is the necessity for a wind-up, with a capital sufficient to develop the original mine, and ore at hand? I think it would be most suicidal on the part of us shareholders to allow ourselves to be played with by any party, and consent to a wind-up. Let us make the best of a bad job, and then set to work and get fresh directors—men who have not entered into this squabble with party feeling, hence can do their duty to all, and carry out the adventure to our benefit. I say in conclusion, to all the shareholders, do not consent to any wind-up, or yet the transfer of the mines to others, but keep the affair in our own hands.—*Manchester, Nov. 29.*

A SHAREHOLDER.

EAST JANE AND SOUTH JANE MINES, AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

SIR,—EAST JANE: At the engine-shaft the bottom level is a 48, below the adit, where two lodes have been wrought on. The old western lode in this level has not been opened on to any extent—only a few fathoms driven south of cross-cut, where the lode, although not profitably productive, is showing strong indications for produc-

tiveness in depth. The western lode has been driven on south of shaft, in this level, I am informed, about 60 fms.; the lode continues large, from 4 to 8 ft. wide, and at times yielding good lumps of lead—as fine a lode as can be seen for the depth attained. This lode alone has produced in and above this level over 6000l. worth of lead, but to make this a profitable mine deeper sinking is required. The South Jane should also be united; this done, and the mine carried on with spirit by deeper sinking, there would be little to fear with regard to the results.

At SOUTH JANE, the deepest level is only 16 fms. below the surface; here the lodes are presenting a most favourable appearance, with fine lumps of lead. I may here state that the reason this mine was abandoned was that the Purser held nearly half of the mine, and he, being sanguine as to the results, ventured out his last, which caused him to leave this country, in consequence of which the mine was shut up and sold through the Vice-Warden, when a gentleman (I believe one of the locality) purchased the sett and plant, and he, I suppose, believing he has a good property, wants a large sum for his bargain. Now, I believe it to be a real good property, but it must be considered that the time is not now for paying large sums for mining property. I should strongly advise this gentleman and East Jane adventurers to come to some arrangement and amalgamate the two mines, and go to work in earnest. Should the present party stop East Jane, I have no doubt it would soon work again. This has been too often the case in Cornwall. Several of our best mines have been stopped at shallow depths, and when worked the second time have proved exceedingly rich. The best of our lead mines now in Cornwall (I may name Herodotus and West Cherterton) did not present better appearances at the same depth than these mines. We must bear in mind that Nature has so formed the earth that man cannot drill down on the top of a deposit of ore—if so, it cannot be called a hidden treasure; but there are certain indications that practical miners know which lead them to the main deposits of ore. I was talking a few days ago with an old tributer, who told me he had worked six months for nothing, entirely on certain indications, knowing he should meet with a deposit of ore before leaving his pitch, as he calls it, and in the end has got a start—1000. in one month; and although the old tributer knew there were indications that would lead him to a good deposit, yet he did not know the distance it was before him. So in East and South Jane—there are extraordinary good indications for large deposits of lead to be found in deeper sinking. I say try down, and you won't forget the remarks made above.

OLD TRIBUTER.

MIGRATION OF MINERS.

SIR,—I need not tell you the reason why so many of our miners are leaving this locality, and proceeding northward, to find labour elsewhere. No doubt they would remain where they are if they could be employed, but there is no employment for them. A large number has left to-day, with their wives and families. Letters have arrived home favouring the most favourable accounts of their reception, and of the kindness they receive from their employers.

We have here delegates addressing the miners in favour of their strikes in the North, and against our metalliferous miners being employed in the collieries, but the attendance at these meetings is very slack, and the Northern speakers have met with a cool reception, for our miners have quite sufficient intelligence to know that comfort and a bellyful of meat is better than hunger, with credit stopped, and a Union house staring them in the face. The knowledge that plenty of work and good wages can be obtained by going for it, is quite sufficient to make men follow to where work is, and to prevent them from being led away by delegates' twaddle.—*Turistock, Nov. 27.*

COUSIN JACK'S FRIEND.

[Many other letters from Correspondents appear in the Supplement.]

EXTRACTION OF GOLD—RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

[Continued from the Mining Journal of November 17.]

As regards the larger grains of pyrites, this concentration is partially effected on the blanket strakes, and it is the sulphides obtained from them, together with a portion separated from the waste tailings, which have been operated on at the Clunes works at a cost of about 17. per ounce of gold extracted, leaving 37. per ounce for profit. The common reverberatory furnace was first used for roasting, but it was found to require such a large expenditure of labour and time in turning over the sand—as to allow of every portion being exposed to the action of the heated air for a sufficient length of time to ensure perfect oxidation of the sulphides—as to render it a very costly process. To remedy this defect a new oxidizing furnace was designed, which has now been in use at the Clunes works for three years; this is a reverberatory furnace, with an inclined bed from 30 to 50 feet long, and from 5 to 6 ft. wide. The bed is inclined at an angle that will allow the undisturbed sand to remain at rest on it, but still make it easy to rake down through doorways at the side. The sand to be roasted is fed in at the upper end of the bed, and is gradually raked down—its place being supplied by fresh charges—until it reaches the lower end of the bed completely desulphurized, and is then discharged through a narrow opening between the bed and the fire bridge. This furnace may be supplied with heated air by tubes over the fire, hollow fire-bars communicating with a hollow bridge, and, if necessary, with a coil of air pipes in the ash-pit, the object being to supply a large amount of oxygen in the heated air, to combine with the sulphur and arsenic, forming sulphurous and arsenious acids, which pass off in a gaseous state, and also for converting the sulphides into oxides, having no deteriorating action on the mercury, and capable of ready disintegration, to allow of the liberation of the gold. The sand is spread over the bed of the furnace in a thin layer, and requires about two hours' time to be roasted perfectly at a dull red heat. As soon as it comes out of the furnace the heated sand is quenched with water, and when cool it is ground and amalgamated in a damp state in Chilian mills—a very good system, first introduced into this colony by Mr. Hinck. About 2 cwt. of roasted sand is placed in the mill for a charge, with half its weight of mercury; this is ground for half an hour, the mercury breaking up, and being distributed through the sand in small globules. When it is supposed the mercury has had time to absorb the gold, water is admitted, and the globules collect together again. The sand is then flushed out, and another charge placed in the mill. Some of the broken mercury escapes with the sand, and provision must be made for its separation from the waste before the latter finally passes away. The following return gives the results obtained at the Clunes works for the first six months of the current year, operating on the pyritic sand in the way described before:—Quantity of concentrated sand treated, 183 tons; amount of gold obtained, 539 ozs. 17 dwts.; cost of concentrating and reducing, 5600l.; profit on the six months' work, 14227. 5s. 8d.; proportion of the total gold contents obtained, 87 per cent.; loss of mercury, 2·8 lbs. per ton of sand treated. This loss was heaviest at the beginning of the year; in the last parcel treated it was reduced to 1·6 lb. of mercury per ton. Changes are now in contemplation, intended to decrease this loss still more, and at the same time increase the percentage of gold obtained. But, even in its present state, this is a good practical system of treating the sulphides, giving fair returns both as regards the profit and the proportion of gold extracted; and it should be noted that this is not a mere laboratory experiment, but the results obtained in actual working on a large scale, under conditions where each step of the process is accurately tested. The next question requiring attention was the best method of separating the sulphides from the waste tailings, and this has been found a difficult problem to solve. There is so little difference between the respective specific gravities of the quartz and iron pyrites, that the separation of one from the other in any known machine, even with particles of nearly the same size, would be imperfect; but this difficulty is vastly increased through the pyrites being more friable than the quartz, and therefore broken under the stamps into much smaller particles. This difference in size counterbalances the difference in the specific gravities, where water concentration only is used, thus nullifying the principle on which all the systems of ore-dressing in general use are based. An attempt was made to classify the sand, but it was found that more than half the gold in the waste tailings was enclosed in particles of sand and pyrites in such a minute state of division that they could be passed through fine wire gauze, having 3600 meshes to the square inch; and as it was evidently impracticable to pass 100 tons of sand per day through sieves of this kind, the idea of direct classification was given up. A trial was made of the classifying boxes introduced by Mr. Ulrich, where the coarser sand and heavier sulphides pass out with the water flowing from a lower, the lighter particles from an upper, escape. By this method the sand can be divided into several different qualities, but the classification is not according to size only, and is therefore imperfect. The coarser particles of pyrites were retained on the blanket strakes, but the finer pieces floated away, and no dressing machine hitherto tried would retain more than a small proportion of these fine sulphides. The best result was obtained from the round concave buddle, with the improvements patented by Mr. Munday; and this machine is now being worked to advantage at Clunes and other places, but it falls far short of the requirements of the case, and the endeavour to discover a better system was, in consequence, not relaxed.

After proving most of the known dressing machines, and many modifications of old plans, which it was hoped might overcome the difficulties in the way without success, a trial was made of the percussion table, a dressing machine much used in Germany and South

America. This is a table from 10 to 14 ft. long, and from 4 to 6 ft. wide, slung by means of four chains leaning back, and with its head resting against a block of timber. It is pushed forward by means of a lever, and when released swings back against the block with a smart blow, making from 20 to 50 blows per minute. The sand and water are run on to the head of the table, and flow down it, carrying off the lighter material, the heavier being retained on the table, and gradually brought up to the head by the force of the percussion blow. In dressing ordinary ores a table of the size mentioned will put through from 1 to 1½ ton in 12 hours, and the material retained on it is still mixed with such a proportion of the poor waste as to require a second, and sometimes a third, dressing. These known defects evidently rendered the percussion table inapplicable to the concentration of the sulphides in this colony, where material and labour are so costly, however useful it may be under more favourable conditions in this respect. The object in trying the table was, therefore, to see if its defects could not be remedied, or the percussion principle applied to more advantage. Careful observation of the working of a small percussion table soon led to the conclusion that the cause of its imperfect action was the heavy bank formed upon it by the sand, which prevented the blow from producing its full effect on the heavier particles; and it was evident that the action would be much improved if the sand on the table could be kept loose, in a semi-fluid state, so as to allow the blow to produce a maximum effect. When finely ground ore is suspended in disturbed water, a blow given to the side of the vessel containing the mixture will check the current, and tend to settle the materials in suspension in the order of their specific gravity, the heavier particles falling first; and even where gold, or any of the sulphides, are in such a fine state of division as to float on the surface of the water, a similar blow will at once cause them to sink, and at the same time draw them towards the point where the blow is applied. This is the action of the percussion table; and when the sand on the tables is kept loose the pyrites, however finely crushed, are thrown down by the sudden check given to the current of water by the percussion blow, and drawn below the surface of the sand on the table, where it is protected from the action of the water, and gradually accumulated towards the head, the point where the blow is given. To apply this principle with success, several details require to be attended to. If the sand is allowed to form a hard bank on the bed of the table the pyrites cannot settle into it readily; and if the sand is kept too loose, the motion of the table forms a wave, which tends to throw the pyrites to the surface, and, again, exposes them to the risk of being carried off by the current of water. Numerous experiments were made to ascertain the form of stirrer best calculated to meet these requirements. That finally adopted is not unlike the prong of a sluice-fork, and is made of quarter-inch nailrod iron, each stirrer being 18 inches in length, with the end slightly curved. They are set about 1½ inch apart, in rows, each row being fixed into an axle working on gudgeons, 9 inches above the bottom of the table, on which the curved ends of the stirrers always rest, the axes allowing each row of stirrers to rise or fall with the table. The bed of the table is covered with light boiler-plate, to reduce the wear, as grooves are soon formed in a wooden bottom, which impede the action of stirrers. The sand and water are passed over a distributing board, which delivers them in an even sheet over the sloping head, clear of the sand on the table. The suspending chains have regulating screws on each for the purpose of adjusting the levels. The upper chains are fixed, but the lower ones pass over and are attached to a roller, by means of which the inclination of the table can be altered at pleasure without disturbing the cross levels. When put to work, the table is set with a slight inclination to the head, and is gradually lowered whenever the sand at the head collects to over 2½ inches in depth. After working a longer or shorter time, according as the sand operated on may be poor in sulphides, or the contrary, the table will become loaded with pyrites. The tailings should then be diverted to a spare machine, and clean water only allowed to run over the table. In a few minutes the bulk of the pyrites will have collected at the head, when the table must be stopped, the pyrites shovelled out, and then the work resumed as before. Hitherto the machine has only been worked at the Good Hope Mine, the table used there being a small one, 2 feet 9 inches wide, with a bed 7 feet long. Through this was passed the waste tailings from four heads of stamps (i.e., from 35 to 40 tons per week), and carefully sampled at short intervals before going into the table, and after leaving it, the samples being all filtered through close-woven calico. The assay of these samples made at the office of the Port Phillip Company gave the following results:—Gold contents of waste tailings before going on to the table, 17 dwts. 22 grs. of gold per ton; after leaving the table, 3 dwts. 4 grs. per ton; amount of gold retained in sand on the table, 14 dwts. 18 grs. per ton; equal to 82·3 per cent. of total gold contents. The gold-bearing material saved on the table consisted principally of decomposed pyrites converted into oxide of iron. It is probable that each of these particles of oxide contains a nucleus of undecomposed sulphide, yet the partial oxidation is sufficient to so reduce the specific gravity as to render it much more difficult to effect separation from the quartz sand, and the saving of such a large proportion of this material is equivalent to a saving of from 90 to 95 per cent. of the undecomposed sulphides. Three of these tables are now in course of erection at the Good Hope Mine, and one at the Clunes, where its effective working on different kinds of material will be carefully observed, and the results laid before the Society in another paper. Hitherto the close concentration of the sulphides in the waste tailings could not be effected without such an increase in the loss as more than balanced the gain, through having to treat a smaller quantity of pyritic sand. With the table a much higher degree of concentration can be effected without risk than by any other means previously discovered, and there will be a corresponding decrease in the cost per ounce extracted. No doubt experience will lead to improvements in the working and construction of this table, but even in its present form it surmounts the difficulty which has so long stopped the way: it is simple, inexpensive, and easily erected; and when worked in conjunction with the system now in use at Clunes for extracting the gold, will obtain from 70 to 75 per cent. of the gold at present lost in the waste tailings, at a cost not likely to exceed 10s. per ounce.—On the conclusion of the reading of the paper, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. A. K. SMITH, seconded by Dr. CROOKE, that the debate upon it be adjourned to the next monthly meeting.

INEXHAUSTIBLE IVORY.—New Siberia and the Isle of Lakon are, for the most part, only an agglomeration of sand, ice, and elephants' teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoth tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During summer innumerable fishermen's barques direct their course to this Isle of bones, and in winter immense caravans take the same route, all the convoys, drawn by dogs, returning charged with the tusks of the mammoth, weighing each from 150 to 200 lbs. The fossil ivory thus obtained from the frozen north is imported into China and Europe, where it is employed for the same purposes as ordinary ivory, which is furnished, as we know, by the elephant and hippopotamus of Africa and Asia. The Isle of bones has served as a quarry for this valuable material for export to China upwards of 500 years, and it has been exported to Europe for upwards of 100 years; but the supply from these strange mines remains undiminished. What a number of accumulated generations does not this profusion of bones and tusks imply!

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—As showing what is being accomplished by private enterprise, we may instance the M'ivor Hydraulic Sinking and Gold Mining Company, at Heathcote. This company has constructed a length of race, measuring eleven miles, from the service reservoir at the head of M'ivor Creek to the workings it is intended to sluice. The channel is capable of carrying something like 8,000,000 gallons daily. In the course of the work it has been necessary to excavate two tunnels through the solid rock—the one 310 yards long, the other 180 yards. The water, 200 ft. above the workings, is brought to bear upon the face of washdirt by means of a hose, and the force of water thus conveyed directed by one man performs the work of ten pick-and-shovel men. The face of ground thus being taken out in Hay's Gully measures 100 yards across by 9 ft. in depth.—*Dicker's Mining Record (Melbourne).*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated pills are especially useful in preventing the ill effects of luxurious living. They purify the blood, cleanse the stomach, gently stimulate the kidneys, and act as mild aperients. Without some such corrective as Holloway's pills the festivity of one day often debars us from all enjoyment for a week. A few doses of his purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, restrain billows, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and compose to the brain and nerves. These pills are incapable of doing mischief to the most delicate constitution. When the system has been enervated by over indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these pills are excellent restoratives, they expel all poison, and enrich the blood.

by improvements on our property, been laying the foundation for increased production, and consequent increased profits. I am well aware that the non-

payment of a dividend is a serious disappointment, as well as inconvenience, to shareholders, and that it will lead them to examine closely into the accounts and the management of the company. This is what the directors are desirous to avoid, and feel assured that the more carefully the affairs of the company are investigated, the better satisfied will they (the shareholders) be with its future prospects. While they deeply regret the unsatisfactory state of last year's operations, the directors look forward with confidence to the future, and that we are justified in our anticipations will be seen from the following extract from a letter received by last mail from Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton says:—"Hitherto we have been unable to run our furnaces steadily, and so far have not averaged seven at steady work. I can quite agree with you that our ordinary work, with seven furnaces, will little more than give expenses at 15s. in England. At the same time, the statement sent you with last report will show conclusively that with ten furnaces working we can pay all expenses and leave a profit at 14s. in England, and twenty furnaces will do the same at 13s. per unit. The nearest calculation I can make shows that twenty furnaces at work on our ores will make regulus 42 cents per quintal m. (16s. per ton) cheaper than ten furnaces will do it. The only thing that will enable Panulillo to work at a low price is quantity, and so firmly satisfied am I, and everyone here who has studied the question, of this fact, that did I see my way clearly to obtain labourers to extract the ores my recommendations should not stop short at twenty furnaces. At present, however, we will sufficiently tax our capabilities of extraction by keeping that number at full work, and I do not recommend any more with the result of the last experiment before me, which shows that a considerable profit can be ensured by calcining and re-smelting our low regulus. I can see no reason to be afraid of a much lower copper market than any we have yet seen, and the statement you have now before you conclusively prove that 12s. per unit in England will not entail any loss to the Panulillo Company, with the railway running to our works, and our establishments completed. I enclose herewith a statement of experiment now concluded, which shows that by raising our price by calculation we make a considerable profit. The statement shows a clear profit of 36 cents per quintal m. (13s. 8d. per ton), but this is by no means the net profit, for in changing from making low to high regulus a considerable amount goes into the bottom of the furnace. This is proved by the average yield of our slags being only 54-100ths per cent., while the loss of copper is 6 per cent. I consequently consider that by continuing the calcination and re-smelting of our regulus as a regular system, we shall obtain considerably better results than on this occasion. During the present month we shall make the arrangements for carrying these experiments into systematic work, so that for the future we may ensure this extra profit." By the experiment referred to, it appears that there will be no difficulty whatever in raising our regulus by calcination to 48 per cent., and although we may not take the sanguine view of the result which Mr. Hamilton does, there is every probability that it will enable us to produce regulus at 13s. per unit; and when I add that 1s. per unit on the yearly production of twenty furnaces amounts to the large sum of 24,550l., it will be manifest that the company would in such case be able to distribute a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the almost unprecedented low price of 14s. per unit, after providing for reserve fund and all London expenses. We believe that there are not more than half a dozen mines in the world which can produce copper at this price of 14s. The accounts now submitted, I may say, include a loss of 440l. on unclosed account sales belonging to the previous year; but no such item will appear in the accounts for next year, as the balance of regulus belonging to last year has been sold at the covering price of 18s. per unit. Although the results of last year's operations, owing to circumstances over which they had little control, have not been satisfactory, the directors can nevertheless congratulate the shareholders on having such excellent management, both at Panulillo and Valparaiso, and as long as they have the services of Messrs. Hamilton and Lewis, whose devotion to the interests of the company deserve all praise, they can have no doubt that the property will be so developed as to secure a good and increasing return for their investments. I must, however, state that it may be 12 months yet before the full complement of 20 furnaces are at work; but meantime (although we cannot control the market for copper, which, after all, is the important element in results) we have reasonable grounds for expecting that the 10 per cent. dividend, at least, may be calculated upon till we have our extended establishment in full work, as we are not likely to suffer further from difficulties connected with carriage, the railway being completed to within three or four miles of the mines, and by the time the 20 furnaces are completed it will be extended to Panulillo. It may, perhaps, be right to mention the directors receive no consideration for their services until a dividend of 5 per cent. accrues to the shareholders; and, as the directors are themselves very large shareholders, they are in the position of having neither dividend nor honorarium. However, this is the first, as they believe it will be the last, report which they will have to submit without showing, at the same time, that they have earned a good dividend. During the month we have lost by death the services of our late most valuable colleague Mr. A. Gibb, and we shall propose at the meeting the name of Mr. Duncan Graham, one of our large shareholders, and a gentleman connected with Chili, as his successor.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. EDWARD JOHNSTON, the deputy-chairman, and carried unanimously.—On the motion of Mr. PENDER, seconded by Mr. R. D. HEATLEY, Mr. Francis J. Johnston, the director retiring by rotation, and Mr. Duncan Graham, were elected directors of the company; and Messrs. Harding, Whitney Gibbons, and Co., were re-appointed auditors of the company's accounts.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Monday.—Mr. HENRY HAYMEN in the chair. Mr. HEATH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN said he thought the best plan to be adopted would be to read the proposals for the arrangement between the Nerbudda Coal Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The SECRETARY then read as follows:—
The railway company to be permitted to appoint an officer to examine the Nerbudda Coal Company's mine and works, to report before Feb. 1, 1867, the extent to which it has been ascertained coal exists of a quality suitable for locomotive purposes, and the nature of the arrangements which have been made for working such coal. The company of the railway company, if so satisfied with the quality, and if the ascertained quantity of coal be not less than 500,000 tons, to forthwith construct a single locomotive branch line of railway from their main line to a terminus at a convenient place near the coal company's works, to be fixed by the railway company's chief resident engineer, and the coal company's representative in India; but the coal company to be at the cost of any sidings at their works which they may require to be constructed. The railway company to have the right, up to a period of six months after the opening of the main line to Jubulpore, to call upon the coal company to purchase the coal and branch line, and any special cost price, and in the option of the railway company to engage to pay for the same within twelve months after the railway company shall have exercised such right. The coal company to deliver to the railway company the following quantities of their best clean coal, fit for locomotive purposes, screened (if required) over a screen of a 2-in. mesh, at the prices stated, viz.:—300 tons per week from March 1, 1867, for the remainder of that year; and for the year 1868 at 12 rupees per ton of 20 cwt.; 500 tons per week throughout the years 1869 and 1870, at 10 rupees per ton; 600 tons per week throughout the year 1871, at 8 rupees per ton; and in the option of the railway company to deliver to the coal company a period of fifteen years, from Jan. 1, 1872, at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the minimum price per ton at which the coal company may be at the time selling coal of the same quality to any other parties, provided always that such price to be paid by the railway company shall never exceed 18 or be less than 9 rupees per ton. The coal to be subject to inspection on delivery by an officer to be appointed by the railway company, and such of it only to be taken as he may certify to be of the above description. The coal delivered during the years 1867 and 1868 to be stacked by the coal company, in places to be selected by the railway company's officer, at the terminus of the proposed branch line. The railway company to have the right, for three months after they begin to use such coal, to reject any portion of it on account of deterioration, and the coal so rejected to be replaced by the coal company with fresh-wrought coal, all payments which may have been made in respect of the quantity rejected being treated as payments for fresh-wrought coal. The coal, which is to be delivered subsequently to the opening of the railway to Jubulpore, to be delivered at the prices above fixed, into the railway company's wagons at the terminus of the proposed branch line. The railway company to give all reasonable facilities to the coal company for conducting and carrying on their business along the railway. The railway company to provide the necessary locomotive power, and a regular supply of trucks, under arrangements to be settled by the traffic manager of the railway company and the coal company's agent in India, with reference to the extent and character of the business which the coal company may be prepared to carry on. The coal company to pay the railway company for the carriage of the coal, not exceeding 18 pias per ton per mile for the first 100 miles, and not exceeding 12 pias per ton per mile for any distance beyond the first 100 miles. For any distance less in the whole than 100 miles, the rate to be 1½ rupee per ton. Not less than ten full trucks to be loaded up by the coal company for conveyance at one time, and not less than one full truck to be delivered at any station. The coal company to load and unload at their own cost such coal as they may sell to other parties than the railway company, but the railway company to provide sidings as suitable as their works will admit of for delivery on their line at the stations. The railway company to forward the trucks within twelve hours after request, and to forward on to the East Indian Railway without delay. The coal company to load and unload without detention, and to pay demurrage at the rate of two annas an hour for every detention of a wagon beyond twelve hours, exclusive of the night. All accounts to be adjusted and payments made monthly, at the railway company's offices in Bombay. The railway company not to carry any coal at a less rate per mile than the rate to be paid by the coal company. All coal supplied to the railway company to be used by them, and not sold at a less rate than the contract price with the coal company for the time being, with freight added, unless it has been first sold to the coal company at the same price. The coal company to be responsible to the railway company for any loss or damage from all accidents which, with reasonable care and diligence may be unavoidable, such as faults, or injuries in the mines or works, break down of railway or rolling stock, strikes of workmen, excessive rains. Special arrangements to be made for the carriage of coal and ore for the manufacture of the coal company's iron. All disputes respecting the intent and meaning of the agreement, and its execution, to be settled by an arbitrator in Bombay, to be appointed by the Chief Justice there.

The CHAIRMAN said the agreement—or, rather, heads of agreement—just read was the statement which the directors had to submit to the proprietors upon the present occasion. The first clause provided that the railway company should have the power to send out and inspect the company's property. It would have been naturally thought there had been ample time to have done that, and therefore the clause was unnecessary; but the directors, feeling that nothing could possibly arise to the detriment of this company—on the contrary, that the result must be favourable—saw no objection to its insertion, the more especially as they had been given to understand that it would smooth over the difficulties at the India Office with regard to the arrangements. The directors had carefully estimated the cost of production, and after deducting every charge they found there would be left a gross profit during the first two years of 15 per cent. per annum upon the entire capital, and

leave a small balance to the credit; that during the next two years the profit would be 25 per cent. But long before the last two years were reached, the directors had no doubt they would be in a position to supply any quantity of coal to the Jubulpore section of the East India Railway. Of course, the rate of production would go on increasing day by day, and he believed by the end of the fourth year the collieries ought to be in a position to supply 1800 tons per week, for which a ready market would be found. There could be no doubt they would be able to raise 1200 tons per week, which would leave a very considerable profit, as satisfactory to the shareholders as it would be to the directors. He thought, looking at the position of the railway company, as well as that of their own company, that it would be regarded by the shareholders of the latter to be a proper and judicious step to give a small concession to the former. (Hear, hear.) In making their calculations the directors had provided for every possible contingency, and the result was that they reckoned upon the realisation of very satisfactory dividends from the contract alone. Referring to the quality of the coal, he quoted from the report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, that of the East India Railway Company, and other documents. In each of which a most favourable opinion was expressed. As to the quantity, according to their own estimate, there had been opened about 500,000 tons. The directors could not help thinking that it was a most judicious step to accept a contract. He then moved that the contract entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be confirmed.

Mr. ADLEY asked whether the contract was for the coal supplied at the pit's mouth?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.—Mr. ADLEY was glad to find that such was the case, and stated that the carriage upon the East India Railway was 1d. per ton, but that upon the Great Indian Peninsula was somewhat excessive.—The CHAIRMAN said they would be able to raise at the end of two years a minimum quantity of 1800 tons per week, and he felt perfectly confident the whole of that quantity would find ready customers at the pit's mouth, and at a price in all probability from 20 to 60 per cent. above the present contract price. There was no doubt whatever that eventually there would be a demand for at least any quantity of coal this company could raise.—Mr. ADLEY said he had received independent information, from which he had formed his own calculations, and he fully believed the shareholders might expect for the first year a dividend of 15 per cent., and above 20 per cent. afterwards.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know if the directors estimated that a dividend of 15 per cent. would be realised upon the whole of the capital?—The CHAIRMAN said the computation was based upon the whole of the capital paid-up, and including another call of 1l. per share upon the new shares, which would make the total amount of capital called up 60,000l. At the end of two years another call would in all probability be required to prosecute the other part of the scheme the manufacture of iron; but it would be dangerous to give any idea as to what might be required after the lapse of two years.

Mr. ADLEY enquired the date of the contract?—The CHAIRMAN said the contract was dated March 1. At the present time they could raise 1200 tons of coal per week. The position of the collieries positively gave them quite a monopoly.—Mr. COPE understood that the profit of 15 per cent. was based upon the sale of 300 tons.—The CHAIRMAN said it was upon the quantities mentioned in the contract that the dividends were based.—Mr. WILCOX having seconded the resolution, it was put and carried unanimously.—The CHAIRMAN said it was a source of great gratification to his colleagues and himself to find that by the delay, which was commented upon so severely, they had effected an enormous saving, for which they had to thank Mr. Ayrton. He (the Chairman) hoped that the next time he had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders the results realised would prove satisfactory to all concerned.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH DARREN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday.—Mr. T. H. WHITE in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts for the six months ending November showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 1007l. 5s. 3d., besides which 30 tons of lead ore have been sold to-day.

The report of the auditor (Mr. Brandt) was read, which informed the proprietors that the usual excellent manner in which the books of the company are kept has much facilitated the labours of the auditor. The reduction in the last dividend had not been occasioned by any falling off in the returns of ore, but had been solely owing to the heavy fall in the price of lead ores during the early part of the past six months, which wisely induced the manager to suspend the dressing and sale of lead ores under such heavy disadvantages. With a return to ordinary prices for lead ores, and increased facilities for dressing, the dividends would increase considerably.

The following report of the agent was then read:—

Nov. 26.—I beg to hand you my report of the work done since the last general meeting, and the present aspect of this mine. The 70 west has been driven about 7 fms., the lode in the end being 20 fms. in length, and 12 fms. in width, and copper ore, but not enough to value. No improvement is expected at this point until the bunch of ore passed through in the 60 and 50 fms. levels is reached, unless a new discovery is made. The 60 west has been driven about 16 fms. The lode throughout this drive has been valued at from 10l. to 12l. per fm. for lead and copper ores, and is likely to improve as it gets further under the ore ground in the 50 fathom level, judging from what has been passed through in the 50. The 50 west has been driven about 35 fms. of ore ground, worth from 12l. to 14l. per fm. Immediately in advance of the 50 west, the 50 west has been driven 16 fms., worth for lead and copper ores from 10l. to 14l. per fm., except for the last 4 fms., where the lode has been disordered by a cross-course, similar to that passed through in the 40, and for about 20 fms. west of which in the 40 the lode has been worth for lead and copper from 11l. to 14l. per fm. There are three stopes in the back of this level, worth for lead and copper 12l., 14l., and 15l. per fm.; and about 8 fms. of ore ground not yet worked, valued at 13l. per fm. The 40 west has been driven about 10 fms. in the ground for lead and copper ores from 8l. to 10l. per fm., for 9 fms., but for the last 5 fms. the lode has been disordered by a cross-channel of ground, producing a little lead and copper ores at times, but not enough to value. However, I am glad to say we are getting into a better stratum of ground in the end, and presenting such indications as promise an early improvement. There are also about 7 fms. of ore ground west of the winze that has not yet been worked, and which is valued at 12l. per fm. There are two stopes in the back of this level, valued for lead and copper ores at 12l. per fm. The 30 west has been driven about 12 fms. in a lode which, though not so rich as was hoped, is producing saving stuff, and by continuing this level it is expected that a new bunch of ore may be discovered. This is the most advanced point in this part of the mine, and is in whole ground to surface. The 20 west has been driven 4 fms.; the lode in the end being poor it is suspended, as the 30 is considered a sufficient trial of the ground. The shallow level east has been driven 5 fms. on the course of the lode, which has produced spots of lead and copper, but not to value; the work here has been temporarily suspended. The 10 west has been driven about 10 fms., and has produced about 2000l. of copper ore, about 50 l. the money value of which would have been greater but for the fall in the price of metals. From the present stopes I estimate the returns, including lead and copper ore, at about 6000l. per month, but should the 50 and 60 open out the ground that I expect they will. I hope that quantity will be much exceeded. I would recommend driving the shallow level east, and the 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 fathom levels west, to do which will, with the other necessary expenses, make the cost about 3600l. per month. There are 86 persons employed on the mine, 54 of whom are engaged on tutwork operations.—J. BOUNDY.

The CHAIRMAN, having referred to the different points of operation at the mine, stated that a portion of the credit balance was in ore bills, which the directors did not deem prudent to discount for the sake of paying a dividend. He hoped, however, the directors would soon be in a position to do so. He mentioned that a tender of 18l. 2s. 6d. per ton had been made for the 30 tons of ore ready for sale.—Capt. BOUNDY, in reply to questions, stated that in the present were very favourable indications that an improvement would shortly take place.

The CHAIRMAN said if this improvement took place the directors hoped they would soon be in a position to declare another dividend.—Mr. E. COOKE said the shareholders would be somewhat disappointed at there being no dividend. The ore bills were as good as Bank notes, and could be discounted for a trifle.

The CHAIRMAN said if Capt. BOUNDY gave them a good sampling in about three weeks hence, and as favourable a report as that now presented, he saw no difficulty in declaring a dividend shortly.—Capt. BOUNDY said the 60 and 50 west was worth about 12l. per fm. in length, and he believed it would be likely to improve in the 50 it was 35 fms. in length, and he believed it would be likely to further extend as the depth was increased. He estimated the returns at about 6000l. per month, and the cost, including merchants' bills, at about 3500l. The costs were being kept as light as possible.

The report was received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. The directors were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at Mr. Murchison's office, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, to consider the propriety of forfeiting and, if so determined, ordering the forfeiture of all shares upon which calls shall then remain unpaid.—Mr. J. KILNER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. A statement from the pursuer (Mr. Wescomb) was submitted, which stated that all efforts made by Mr. Murchison and himself to obtain payment of a large amount of arrears of calls having failed, he thought it desirable that a meeting should be held to forfeit all shares upon which calls are not paid. The mine has very much improved, and notwithstanding the very low prices obtained for tin and copper, the returns not only pay all costs, but a fair balance remains as profit each month; it is not fair, therefore, to those shareholders who have paid their calls that they should and the capital and take the risk for those who do not pay their calls. If the calls were paid the mine would be free from debt, and in three months he would be able to pay a fair dividend. The reserves both of tin and copper have been very considerably increased since the last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, before proceeding to the special business of the meeting, he would afford himself the pleasure of congratulating his fellow-shareholders upon the greatly improved position of the mine since the last meeting. He would, however, ask their respective pursers to lay before the meeting the position of the company, which he felt assured could not fail to be most satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. WESCOMB said, at the last meeting, in July, he called attention to the position of the mine, which was then a very serious one. A large number of shareholders, representing 2312 shares out of the 6000, having given notice of relinquishment, the question was considered whether the mine should be continued or not. During the first two months following that meeting there was a very serious loss, amounting to something like 1100l. At that particular time the price of tin was 40s. per cwt., and the price of copper 50s. per cwt., the average being 40 per cent. less than that of the last seven years, and 50 per cent. less than that during the last 14 years, the results during the five months show that, after liquidating the loss incurred the first two months, there was a credit

balance of upwards of 7000l.; so that if all the calls were paid there would be no liability. The present month's operations were still more satisfactory, having sampled 475 tons of copper ore, and returned nearly 20 tons of tin. The new dressing-floors erected since the last meeting had been paid for. He had no doubt that this month the results would show a profit of 5000l., and had then ruled only the average price for metals the profits would have amounted to 10000l. The reserves at the present moment were three times greater than at the last meeting. Their last ore realised 417l. for 1374 tons, which was equal to about 3l. 7s. per ton, and at the average price would have fetched 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to find that the ore had during the past two years gradually improved in quality.—Mr. WESCOMB further stated that there were two levels laid open for some fathoms, in which the whole of the ore remained untouched.—Mr. E. COOKE could bear testimony to the way the dressing-floors were laid out—than which nothing could be more perfect or efficient. He could bear testimony to the fact that Mr. Wescomb deserved the greatest credit for the persevering manner in which, at his own risk and expense, he continued the operations at the mine throughout a most trying ordeal, and it could not fail to be most satisfactory to Mr. Wescomb to find that his undaunted perseverance had been attended with such success, in which the shareholders would participate.—The CHAIRMAN said that had it not been for Mr. Wescomb, and one or two other shareholders at the last meeting, the mine would have been abandoned.

After some further discussion it was unanimously resolved that the pursuer be requested to take proceedings against all shareholders whose shares remain in arrears on Dec. 24.

Mr. E. COOKE said, that although those shareholders who did not resign their interest at the last meeting had rendered themselves liable for the loss incurred during the past five months, yet he thought those who had resigned their shares at the last meeting were entitled to some consideration.

A SHAREHOLDER said there could be no doubt those relinquishments took place at a time when the mine was under a cloud, and that if it had continued so no application for a restoration of the shares would have been made.—Mr. WESCOMB was of opinion that, for the sake of the principle, if it were agreed to restore the shares to those who had relinquished them, some fine should be imposed.—The CHAIRMAN said there was the fact before them that during the last five months half of the shareholders had undertaken the whole of the risk, and that during the whole of that period those who had relinquished had not incurred the slightest liability.

Mr. WESCOMB said that at the last meeting he—although the largest shareholder—did not vote either for the continuance or abandonment of the mine; but, notwithstanding the relinquishments, it was then decided to continue operations, upon his almost guarantee that the expenses should not exceed 5s. per share. Those shareholders who relinquished at the last meeting had been free from that risk, but now they wanted to reap the advantage. If, therefore, the meeting decided to restore those shares without some small fine it would be manifestly unjust to those who had incurred the liability.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the estimated value of the machinery upon the mines?—Mr. WESCOMB replied that in ordinary times it would be worth between 12,000l. and 15,000l. Since Capt. Charles Thomas's valuation at 11,000l. there had been placed upon the mine upwards of 5000l. worth of machinery, and there was upwards of 1000 worth more upon the surface.

It was then agreed that the shares relinquished at the last meeting be restored upon the payment of the last call, with a fine of 1s. per share, provided the whole be paid within one week.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wescomb, the pursuer. A similar compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, yesterday.

Mr. W. A. YOUNG in the chair.

Mr. GRAINGER (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the quantity of coal raised and sold from Lambton Colliery during the six months ending on June 30, 1866, was 72,219 tons, as against 42,199 tons in the corresponding period of 1865. The average price per ton obtained by the company for their coal sold during that period, owing to the continuance of competition, has been less than the average price received during the previous half-year, although the company have a large interest in the colliery; but the directors are glad to be able to state, on the other hand, that the effect of such lowness of price has been pretty well met and compensated by reductions that have been made by Mr. Croudeau, the viewer, in the expense of conducting the operations generally in connection with the colliery. The net profit from the colliery (including 2000l. 18s. 1d. of rent received and profit realised by the sale of allotments in the Lambton Township), after writing off the sum of 1412l. 12s. 6d. to meet wear and tear, depreciation, &c., was 6187l. 5s. 4d. The shafts, engines, and machines are all in good working order. The railway and rolling-stock likewise have been maintained in a state of thorough efficiency, and are considered to be in excellent condition. The quantity of coal raised from Lambton Colliery during the months of July and August last was 12,058 and 12,956 tons, respectively, and the proprietors will readily perceive that a very moderate rise in the price of coal would make the colliery a highly remunerative undertaking, and greatly improve the position of the company generally. The quality of the coal continues to be good and satisfactory in every respect; samples of it may be inspected by the proprietors at any time at the offices of the company.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the shareholders upon the progress that had been made in the production of coal since the company's colliery was opened. As regards the copper mines, in which the company have a large interest, although they were yielding quantities of ore they were not yet producing profitable results. The other properties of the company were not at present being operated on, and he thought they should not be just now. He considered them, however, an important item in the assets, especially their land in and around the City of Newcastle, which was daily becoming a place of great importance. It was proposed to declare a dividend out of the profits of the six months ending June 30, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital (250,000l.) of the company (free of income tax) which would amount to 18,750l., to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The profit had been fairly earned, after setting aside a liberal provision to meet wear and tear, depreciation, &c. There were no liabilities on this side, and the superintendent was making monthly remittances to pay the dividend. As there was not actual cash in hand, it was proposed to defer the payment of the dividend until the remittances had come to hand.

After some considerable discussion, it was agreed that the dividend be declared, and made payable on March 29.

It was mentioned that Mr. A. L. Elder had, in consequence of the proposed postponement of the dividend, tendered his resignation as a director. The meeting requested the Chairman and directors to use their influence to induce Mr. Elder to retain his seat.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received advices, dated Morro Velho, Oct. 29:—Produce, second division of October, 11 days, 17,445 oits; yield, 10,000 oits per ton.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Captain Treloar reports (Nov. 1):—On the 26th ult. I dispatched the agents, by gold troop, a remittance of 5327 oitavas = 628 oits Troy. This exceeds the previous one by 2872 oitavas. The produce to the 26th amounted to 1745 oitavas (= 201 oza.) of gold. The operations are progressing steadily, and I have little alteration to note.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Treloar reports (Nov. 1):—By our gold troop, which left on the 26th ult., I forwarded for delivery to Messrs. John Moore and Co., 13,096 oitavas of gold dust = 1511 oit. Troy. Our operations in the mine are, on the whole, proceeding very satisfactorily. At Maguine all the points on the vein are yielding fair general work, and the middle level east has afforded some excellent vein stuff. The produce cleared up to the 25th included for the gold troop amounted to 4731 oitavas (= 546 oit. Troy); since then I have the pleasure of advising that 3640 oitavas more have been cleared up, and the return for the month will not, I hope, be under 9000 oitavas.

ROSSA GRANDE.—B. Brokenshaw:—Advices from Rhone state that the title of the property is complete for transfer.—Mine Report: The adit has been driven towards the first rock formation 2 fms. 1 ft., and another branch has been intersected, and still continues in the end, not being cut through; it shows gold like the former one, mentioned in my last letter, but nothing of value. The ground is wet and hard, and troublesome for driving, but it must succumb to skill and perseverance. We have about 6 or 7 fathoms more to cut the main lode, and will require three months to accomplish it.—Second Formation: A little stone has been raised, just sufficient only to keep the old six-inch stamp working. My great object at present is to uncover the lode for a great depth at surface, throwing the unproductive portion of it down the side of the mountain. I shall then have a large place laid open by the time the new stamps are ready, to make choice of the best place to sink and stop on. The walls of the whelp are nearly completed, the stands for the water-wheel and stamps-axe are in their places, rings for the water-wheel are cut out in form, buckets, backing, and risers are all ready to put together when the rings are a little more seasoned, water-wheel and stamps-axe nearly ready for driving, and many other parts in as forward a state as the damp nature of the timber will permit. The tunnel on the Lago A I found had run together for its entire length (35 fathoms), obliging us to split through the whole and re-timber it: we have 4 fathoms more to complete. I have got all the ironwork on the mines that I purchased at Gongo Socio; I am happy to say the company will save at least 100l. by this purchase. Our cost during this wet season does not exceed 2000l. per month. Labourers are not so plentiful as they were; being afraid to be sent to the war they keep out of the way. We must prepare to make arrangements to hire blacks, whose labour is more certain. I submit an estimate against the time that more labour will be required that you may the better be able to judge of the amount that may be necessary to work the mines, and be prepared accordingly. The produce of gold for the month is only 7 oza. 7 dwts., as will appear in the gold account, by which you will see that something is even now added monthly. I trust that 1867 may be more prosperous for the company and the mining interest at large.

ALAMILLOS.—Nov. 19: In the 4th level, west of San Rafael shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the 4th cross-cut south we have cut into a lode, which we believe to be the north part of the San Francisco lode, and shall continue the cross-cut until we reach the south part, which splits some varas above. The ground in the 2d level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is improving; lode worth 1 ton per fathom. The 3d level, east of same shaft, is opening splendid ground, worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 3d level west there is a splendid lode, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 3d level, east and west of Domingo's winze, the lode has fallen off considerably since last report. In the 3d level, east of Taylor's, the ground is getting easier, and is of a better appearance than formerly. The lode in the 4th level east is very compact and hard, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The 4th level west is improving, and letting out a deal of water. In the 3d level, west of San Adriano shaft, is improving; lode worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 2d level, east of San Jose shaft, the ground is hard; the lode is spotted with lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 2d level west is very irregular, and letting out abundance of water. The 2d level cross-cut south is easy for driving, but has not yet reached the lode. In the 2d level, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is small, and

OFFICES,—ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.
The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the above address.
Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

BRITISH MINES.

ross-cut, the men have been engaged this week in taking down the lode; it is now about 6 feet wide; I am, however, not prepared to pronounce in value the consequences of the lode being disordered by broken and decomposed porphyry; we have now good lumps of lead in the bottom of the level, but they do not make up to the end; the extent of grey ground driven through in this level is about fms., and about 1¼ fms. east of the cross-cut. I beg here to remark that the lode is more productive in the bottom of the level than in the back.

EAST CREEK SHAFT.—The shaft is 20 fms. deep, and the shaft—No. 3—has been driven 80 fms. and is 18 ft. wide, and consists of quartz, peach, muncie, and a little copper ore. In the 80 west the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of apatite, fluor, muncie, quartz, and copper ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode

On the west side of the passage, the ground is covered by the same material as on the east side. The ground is composed of sinking below the level by a full pace of men; the ground is good, and our progress satisfactory. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north is highly mineralised, containing small veins of mundle and ore, embedded in the cleavage of the rock, indicating our near approach to the lode, but our progress is not so fast as I could wish. In the 60 cross-cut north we have passed through a very pretty branch, containing friable quartz, mundle, and ore, about 9 in. wide, with two well-defined walls, but yet we find another portion of the lode on the west side of the passage, sinking in the same direction, and coming up the back of the 59, are being conducted by the side of the lode, and getting near each other, where we hope to make a communication in the course of a week or ten days, after which good ventilation will be restored through the mine. The different stopes and points of operations upon the lode, both at the 40 and 50

LEAWOOD.—John Daw, Nov. 29: The ground in the 40 fathoms level crescent has improved for driving, and we think in a few days we shall cut the lode. No other alteration. The engine and pitwork are working well.

MARKE VALLEY.—J. Truscott, Nov. 28: In cross-cutting south at the 124 the ground is very hard, consequently the progress is slow.—Marke's Lode: The 112 east is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; west at the same level 2½ tons per fm. The 112 west is producing 1 ton per fm. The 60 west is producing 2 tons per fm. The 90 west is producing 1 ton per fm. The 70 west is producing 2 tons per fm. The 70 west is producing from 1 to 2 tons per fm.; and the 60 west 2 tons per fm. In driving west from the bottom of the winze in the bottom of the 60, on Fisher's lode, the lode will yield 6 tons per fm.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Nov. 25 was 10,151*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*

* With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, in which appears—Papers on Gas Lighting, on the Rail and on Sea; Coal Statistics & Coal Strikes; Luteoline; Sodium Amalgamation; Algeria—No. III.; Mining in Ireland—No. III.; Caldbeck Fells Mines; Slate and Slate Quarries; Extensive Ironworks in Austria; Hints to Emigrants—No. VII.; Artificial Tannin from Coal; Silesian Reverberatory Furnace; Steam Turbines; Compressed Air applied to the Working of Mines, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c

METAL MARKET—LONDON, NOV. 30, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	IRON.		Per ton.
Best selected.....	per ton	89 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	7 0 0	7 2 6
Tough cake and tile	"	86 0 0	Do, to arrive.....	7 0 0	—
Sheathing and sheets	"	91 0 0	Nail rods.....	7 0 0	9 5 0
Boils.....	"	93 0 0	.. Staffd. in London	8 7 6	8 17 6
Bottoms.....	"	96 0 0	Bars ditto.....	8 7 6	10 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	"	77 0 0	Hoops ditto.....	9 7 6	10 0 0
Burra Burra.....	£58 0 0	88 0 0	Sheets, single.....	10 0 0	11 0 0
Wire.....	per lb.	0 11 3/4	Pig No. 1, in Wales.....	4 5 0	4 10 0
Tubes.....	"	0 1 0 1/2	Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0	5 0 0
BRASS.					
Per lb.			Bars, common ditto.....	6 0 0	6 10 0
Sheets.....	per lb. 10 d.	—	Do, march, Tyneor Tees	7 10 0	—
Wire.....	" 8 d.	9c.	Do, railway, in Wales	5 10 0	6 0 0
Tubes.....	" 11 d.	—	Do, Swed. in London	10 7 6	11 0 0
YELLOW METAL SHEATH.					
p. lb. 7 1/2 d. 8 1/2 d.			To arrive.....	11 0 0	—
Sheets.....	" 7 1/2 d. 8 d.		Pig, No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 14 6	3 6 0
SPELTER.					
Per ton.			Do, f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	2 9 6	—
Foreign on the spot.....	21 12 6		Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 0	2 7 0
.. to arrive.....	£21 15 0-21 17 6		Railway chairs.....	5 10 0	5 15 0
ZINC.					
In sheets.....		28 0 0	.. spikes.....	11 0 0	12 0 0
TIN.					
English blocks.....		85 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	7 0 0	7 10 0
Do, bars (in barrels).....	86 0 0		STEEL.		Per ton.
Do, refined.....	88 0 0		Swed., in kegs (rolled).....	14 0 0	14 10 0
Banca.....	£81 10 0-82 0 0		.. (hammered).....	16 0 0	16 10 0
Straits.....	80 10 0-81 0 0		Ditto, in faggots.....	16 0 0	17 10 0
TIN-PLATES.*					
Per box.			English, spring.....	19 0 0	23 0 0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 14 0	—		QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6 18 0	7 0 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality 2 0 0	—		LEAD.		Per ton.
IC Ditto, 2d quality.....	1 10 0		English Pig, com.....	20 0 0	—
IX Ditto, 2d quality.....	1 16 0		Ditto, ordinary soft.....	20 5 0	20 10 0
IC Coke.....	1 4 6-1 6 0		Ditto (WB).....	22 15 0	—
IX Ditto.....	1 10 6-1 12 0		Ditto, sheet.....	21 0 0	—
Canada plates, p. ton.....	13 10 0		Ditto, red lead.....	23 10 0	24 0 0
Ditto, at works.....	12 10 0		Ditto, white.....	27 0 0	30 0 0
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.					

REMARKS.—The Metal Market continues to exhibit the same condition of lifelessness and want of animation as it presented last week, nor does there appear much prospect of a brighter aspect of things at present; it being now very doubtful whether we shall see any real improvement before the close of the year, unless something unforeseen should arise which would give a turn to the market, and cause business to become more active. Buyers only give out those orders which are imperative, and seem determined to keep back all those which they are not almost compelled to give out. It is very unfortunate that at the present season of the year, when we usually do so good a business in metals, commercial matters should be so slack, especially when we have now so easy a condition of the Money Market, with so low a rate of interest, and when the prices of metals generally are ruling so low, and when there seem so many inducements for a large and profitable business being done in metals. However, it appears that these facilities cannot now be taken advantage of, and probably it will happen that when business again springs up, and parties are disposed to enter into speculative transactions in metals, all these facilities will not then remain to be secured. Still we must endeavour to hope for the best, and trust that ere long a more satisfactory state of things may arise in the metal market, and activity once more prevail.

COPPER.—The market for this metal still continues very dull and heavy, and it is difficult to find buyers, except at prices very much below the fixed rates. A parcel has been lately sold as low as 11s. under the fixed price. It is very surprising that in this condition of the market the smelters should persist in keeping up the fixed prices, and not make such a reduction as would make them accord with the actual state of the market. There is, however, no accounting for the course pursued by these gentlemen.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is no improvement to report in the condition of the iron trade in South Staffordshire. A few orders have been given out during the week, but an improvement of the present state of affairs is not likely to take place before the next spring. An advertisement has appeared for 1000 tons of Staffordshire iron, for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. In Welsh, at a few of the leading ironworks the men are fairly employed, and, considering the present depressed state of the trade, the yields of the furnaces are tolerably good. On the other hand, there are many establishments which have great difficulty in maintaining regular operations, and unless some rather decided improvement takes place, a number of the hands will have to be put on short time, as the idea of stocking is quite out of the question. A few small orders have been placed for home railways, but, as a rule, consumers are extremely reluctant to enter into transactions, and scarcely any business is done, except for some immediate purposes. On foreign account orders keep steadily flowing in from the American markets, and a more healthy tone pervades the enquiries from that quarter. Most of the iron shipped lately for the United States has been cleared out for southern ports, with which a tolerably good future direct business is expected. Specifications have been placed for immediate delivery on continental account, and there are enquiries in the market for Russia. Some orders for spring shipments to British North America have been received. Pig-iron sells a little more freely, but prices remain unaltered. In Swedish iron no change has occurred during the week. In Scotch pig-iron there has been little fluctuation during the week, but though there is now no speculative feeling in the market, there is a fair demand for consumption and shipment. The last price from Glasgow was 53s. 7 1/2 d. cash.

LEAD.—The demand continues moderate, but prices remain steady, and without any alteration.

TIN.—The market for foreign has somewhat improved during the week, and transactions have taken place at rather better prices. Business has been done in Straits at 80s. 10s. to 81s. cash, and there is some enquiry in the market for arrival. Prices are now much steadier, and it is hoped that a better state of things may arise.

SPELTER.—The demand continues to improve, and considerable sales have been effected, both on the spot and for forward delivery—for the former at 21s. 10s. to 21s. 12s. 6d., and for the latter at 21s. 15s. to 21s. 17s. 6d. on the spot; the present quotation is 21s. 12s. 6d.

TIN-PLATES.—The demand has received a slight check, and quotations are now rather easier.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER continue as formerly.

BIRMINGHAM, NOV. 30.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—An improvement in home demand for iron of every kind; pigs steadier; bars brisker; prices stand.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (Nov. 30) write—The position of affairs is still discouraging, and there does not appear to be a reasonable prospect of any improvement for the present. The demand is almost nil, and there is no disposition in any quarter to make purchases. Meanwhile stocks must continue to increase. Holders of the raw material, with the exception of bars, are scarcely so firm. In fine foreign we have heard of no transactions; a considerable parcel of best selected changed hands at 7s. cash, for good brands, and a small lot of regulus in Liverpool has been done at 14s. 10d.; a fraction less than this would be accepted for Swansea delivery.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week numbered 150 ships. Household coals have been in fair request at about last week's prices. Hartleys are less active, and a shade easier in price. Hutton Wallend, 23s.; Haswell Wallend, 23s.; East Hartlepool, 22s.; Hartlepool Wallend, 21s. 9d.; Braddyl's Wallend, 21s. 6d.; Kellie Wallend, 21s.; Penser Primrose Wallend, 19s. Cargoes unsold, 7; ships at sea, 15.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in October, was 859,578 tons, against 734,157 tons in the corresponding month of

1865, showing an increase of 125,421 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 401,997 tons; Yorkshire, 41,763 tons; London, 5755 tons; Liverpool, 63,918 tons; Severn ports, 288,242 tons; and Scotch, 57,903 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 32,645 tons; Yorkshire, 1682 tons; Liverpool, 11,184 tons; Severn ports, 82,122 tons; Scotch ports, 500 tons. The decrease was—London, 2712 tons. Total shipments, 8,019,009 tons, against 7,246,417 tons, showing an increase of 772,592 tons.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Royal Spanish Naval Commission require the supply of 1000 tons of Welsh Steam Coal.

There is nothing particularly new to report upon in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and, indeed, for some weeks past our remarks might as well have been stereotyped—"business dull and prices weak." It is some consolation, however, to know that railways, banks, and even the Funds are in like manner depressed, and that, with an abundance of money afloat, there is very little speculative business doing in anything. The Times considers it evident that the main cause of the present weakness consists in political influences, acting upon a market predisposed, from the long-continued effects of the panic, to a degree of depression never before witnessed; and the prices of all classes of securities are lower now than they have been in any year since the French Revolution of 1848.

It has often been subject of remark in the Mining Market, that when things are dull in the general markets, mine shares are buoyant; but this theory has not held good of late, for metals have been so extremely depressed, owing to various causes, that the mining interest has suffered correspondingly; but we hope with money daily getting easier, and commercial affairs improving, we shall, ere long, have metals better, and then shares will improve. This week, we are sorry to say, the standard for copper ores declined. In Prince of Wales shares a very large speculative business has been done, and shares have fluctuated accordingly, and leave off 2s. to 2s. 7s.; the lode has been cut into east of the east cross-course, worth, as far as seen, 10s. per fm.; the 45 west, 1s. ton. The sampling to-day, it is expected, will be 60 to 65 tons of good ore. West Frances shares have been in considerable demand, and advanced to 10s. 12s.; the mine is getting into a paying state, and has fine prospects. At the account, held on the 16th, there was a loss on three months' working of 69s. 15s. 9d., and had tin been 10s. per ton higher there would have been a profit of 300s. The lode at the bottom of the shaft, sinking below the 95, has improved in size and quality, and worth 30s. per fm.; the 95 west is also improved to 34s. per fm.; seven stipes in the tin lode are working by 47 men, worth 24s. per fm. Carn Camborne, 20s. to 22s.; Chiverton Moor, 4s. to 5s.; Chontales Gold, 2s. to 2 1/2; Clifford Amalgamated, 5s. to 6s.; Carnarvonshire Consols, 4s. to 4 1/2 prem.; in driving the 20 east, the agent states he has intersected a new lode, worth 25 cwt. of lead per fathom.

Wheal Buller, 19s. to 20s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 179s. 13s. 1d., and a balance against the company of 618s. 4s. 7d. No call was made. The report values the 80 east of Stevens's, at 40s. per fathom; the 80 west, 25s. per fathom. A new winze under the 80, at 50s. per fathom; Stevens's shaft, 10s. per fathom. Wheal Agar, 27s. 6d. to 30s.; East Basset, 20s. to 22s. At West Chiverton the 100 west of Hawkes's, is worth 75s. per fm. The rise above the 100, against No. 2, on the south part, is worth 40s. per fathom; the 90 west, 70s. per fathom; and the 90 east, 15s. per fathom. In a winze sinking below the 80, near Batters's shaft, there is a great improvement in the lode, which is opening out a splendid piece of lead ground. Marke Valley, 3s. to 4s.; in the 112 east, on Marke's lode, the lode is worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; in the 112 west, 2 1/2 tons; the 100 east, 3 tons. In driving west from the bottom of the winze, in bottom of the 60, on Fisher's lode, the lode will yield 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. Great North Laxey, 25s. to 30s.; the mine is improving in depth. The bottom of the shaft is now worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the 82 north is worth 1s. ton. North Crofty shares have advanced to 2s. 3s., and leave off 2s. to 2 1/2; at the meeting the accounts, charging up the costs to Aug., showed a balance against the adventurers of 14s. 11s. 9d., and the agents congratulate the adventurers on the present prospects of the mine, and should they continue the returns will regularly increase, and with an improvement in the tin market good profits will be made. Prosper United, 27s. 6d. to 30s. 6d., and in request. East Caradon, 5s. to 5 1/2; East Carn Brea, 2s. to 2 1/2; East Lovell, 9s. to 9 1/2; East Russell, 3s. to 3 1/2; New East Russell, 1s. to 1 1/2; East Grenville, 2s. to 2 1/2; the 95 is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. Great Retallack, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Great South Tolgus, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 15s. to 16s.; North Treskerby, 2s. to 3s.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 10s. to 15s.; South Condurrow, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Frances, 19s. to 20s.; West Caradon, 13s. to 14s.; West Seton, 11s. to 12s.; Wheal Basset, 6s. to 6 1/2; Wheal Chiverton, 6s. to 7s.; Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 21s. to 26s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 11s. to 12s.; Wheal Seton, 14s. to 15s.; West Basset, 4s. to 5s.

On the Stock Exchange the Mining Market, with a few exceptions, been inactive. St. John del Rey shares have advanced to 51s. 52s., on the advice received to-day, which, notwithstanding the short supply of water, is better than the last return, as will be seen in another column. Cobre shares flat, at 1s. to 2s.; Don Pedro, 3s. 16ths to 1s. 16th dis.; Anglo-Brazilian, 3s. 16ths to 1s. 16th dis.; Port Phillip shares steady at 1s. to 1 1/2; Capula Silver, 1s. to 1 1/2; Panulic Copper, 1s. dis. to par; United Mexican, 1s. to 2s.; Scottish Australian, 1s. to 1 1/2; Yudanamutana, 1s. to 1 1/2; Pestarena Gold, 1s. dis. to 1 1/2 prem. Chontales Gold, 15s. 16ths to 13s. 16ths dis., and are firmer at the close. Great Vor, 16s. to 16 1/2; Great Laxey, 17s. to 18s.; Clifford, 5s. to 5 1/2; Chiverton, 6s. to 7s.; Drake Walls, 4s. to 5s.; East Grenville, 1s. to 1 1/2; Herodfoot, 3s. to 3 1/2; Margaret, 3s. to 4s.; New Seton, 35s. to 40s.; Providence, 23s. to 24s.; Seton, 14s. to 15s.; East Lovell, 9s. to 9 1/2; Tincroft, 9s. to 10s.; West Seton, 12s. to 13s.; West Chiverton, 58s. to 60s. div.; the mine has improved in the week in several points. East Caradon, 5s. to 5 1/2; South Condurrow, 1s. to 1 1/2; Westminster, 5s. to 5 1/2. The changes otherwise are unimportant.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—In addition to the excitement created by the Russian loan, our Stock Exchange business is unfavourably affected by the temporary difficulties of our philanthropist, Mr. Wm. Dargan, and, not least, by the uneasiness attending Fenian alarms. The first, the Russian loan, must ere this have been the means of convincing the most sceptic that both Ireland and England have immense sums of money seeking safe investment, by the alacrity with which over twenty millions have been offered in a very few days. Although the better experienced are well aware that in Great Britain the public is accustomed to apply for at least twice the amount really wished for in any undertaking likely to be largely patronised, yet we may accept it as a pretty near reality that out of the total amount some twelve or thirteen millions must have been held ready for that investment. Assuming that Holland and other parts of the Continent will assuredly have half that loan, or three millions, allotted to them, it follows that some nine or ten million pounds sterling will still be left unabsorbed by this transaction alone. Considering, also, the aversion which many capitalists entertain against either Russian or any other foreign loans, some of the latter having been the cause of bitter regrets, and that, nevertheless, from twelve to fifteen millions in excess of the sum actually required have been offered, and will have to seek employment elsewhere, we may assume that the total floating capital of the country is of a scarcely conceivable magnitude, and that, therefore, when the present real or imaginary sources of disquietude shall be removed, or their insignificance better understood, all bona fide enterprise will, undoubtedly, receive full and speedy support. The difficulties of Mr. Dargan are, we are assured, only of a temporary character, he having simply been compelled to have recourse to a deed of arrangement, by which he and his creditors shall be protected from individual hostile proceedings. It is fully anticipated that not only will his creditors not lose a shilling of their just claims, but that Mr. Dargan will have a large surplus left. The Fenian alarm is principally caused by the active precautionary measures taken by the Government, which the more enlightened of our community look upon as a material guarantee for our perfect security; and, after all, the telegram from America spoke only of a "rumour" of Stephens having left America, and even supposing such to turn out to be a fact, our Government shows itself quite prepared for any emergency. Most undoubtedly all apprehension on this subject will,

ere long, be dispersed. With evidence before us of the superabundance of money seeking safe employment, and that during the whole of the recent panic, and since, mining companies of but moderate pretensions to respectability have all stood their ground, and have particularly distinguished themselves by exhibiting none of the many malpractices unfortunately so numerous in many other large and small undertakings, we may safely rely upon shortly seeing better times for mining enterprise. Meanwhile, however, the disquieting rumours, which all have been engrossed upon for speculating purposes, have exercised their evil influence, and mining shares have suffered more or less with all other securities, thus affording now a first-rate opportunity for purchasers for a strong rise in the first or second month of the coming year. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7s. paid) have suffered most, having gone back from about 18s., our last week's quotation, to 17s. for January account. Connoisseurs are to be had at 10s. per share. For Wicklow Coppers (2s. 10s. paid) 23s. 5s. would be taken, being a drop from last week of about 7s. 6d. Caryfort and General Mines were ineffectually offered. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares are also neglected.

Erratum.—In this article of last week, at the end of the twelfth line, for "that account" read "short account."

Under the style of the LOVELL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, it is proposed to work, on the Cost-book System, a piece of ground situated in the celebrated Lovell district. The sett secured is adjacent to Old Wheal Lovell, Trevenen and Tremeneere, and Trumpet Consols, which have returned upwards of 900,000, worth of tin, and the lodes from which these returns have been made pass through the sett. The prospectus, which appears in another column of this day's Journal, is accompanied by the reports of Captains J. Nancarrow, J. Curtis, S. Harris, W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, and E. Kemphorn, all of whom report very favourably on the prospects. It is also stated that the lodes already opened on are producing ore of a good quality, and which will materially help the monthly cost. The local management of the mine is placed in the hands of Capt. W. Chappell, who has for many years been connected with mines in the district—amongst them Great Wheal Vor—and from his report it will be seen that he has the fullest confidence in its proving one of the best mines in the locality. It is a very important feature that all the mines in this district have made ore shallow in depth—for instance, East Wheal Lovell, and the lode here improving. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that it will be the same with this property.

THE UNION HILL SILVER COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000, in shares of 10s. each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to develop three extensive silver mines in the best part of Nevada. The lodes to be worked are the Blazing Star, Northernner, and Morning Glory, all situated in the Austin City district, concerning which it has been written that a thousand quartz mills, of a capacity for reducing 50 tons each per day, could there find employment. Estimating the yield to be \$250 per ton, these thousand mills would add to the treasure of the world 800,000,000, per annum. It appears that the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, M.E.C., reported to the New York Academy of Music, that in the Ophir Mine a single lead is 55 feet in thickness, and inclines only at an angle of 5°. "Think of the extent of that," continued his Grace, "nearly as far as from this altar to yon wall." This is all silver ore, mingled with gold; there is more gold in value than silver, and more silver in weight than gold. The Union Hill Silver Company is brought forward under the most favourable auspices, and the vendors receive no payment whatever, except in shares of the company, so that their payment is entirely dependent upon the success of the undertaking—unless the capitalists investing are well remunerated for their outlay, the vendors' shares would be valueless. A detailed account of the district, by one personally acquainted with it, will be given in next week's Journal.

THE NEW HOUSE MINING COMPANY (Limited), with a capital of 50,000, in shares of 10s. each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to develop an eligible-situated coal and ironstone property at Ipstones, in North Staffordshire. The coal is not of a very high quality, but there is a rich hydrate of iron, of which any quantity raised can be readily sold. From this a neighbouring company, whose royalty is nearly double that of the New House Company, are realising large profits, and it is calculated that within three months after the completion of the shafts at least 500 tons per week can be raised, and that this get will be gradually increased to 1000 or 1200. The royalty to be paid is 1s. 6d. per ton for the ironstone and 1s. for the coal, and it is estimated that at the moderate calculation of only 40,000 tons per year the profits would be equal to 40 per cent. on the capital invested. In this estimate the selling price of the ironstone is put down at 12s. per cent. below its present value; the profit on coals is only estimated at 500s. per annum, and most ample allowance is made for working, transit, and management expenses. The mines are situated about a mile from the canal and railway stations at Froghall, are in a rich mineral district, and are at present 150 acres in extent; the company also possesses the Lowndes Coal and Ironstone Mines. In the development of the workings, purchase of plant, and erection of machinery, 14,000, has already been expended, so that the greater part of the dead work may be regarded as done. The property has been inspected and reported upon by Messrs. W. S. Cope and W. Molyneux, F.G.S., and their reports hold out every encouragement for enterprise. The directors and officers are gentlemen of position in the district, and nearly one-half of the shares (of which only 592 are fully paid) have been already subscribed for.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2041 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,387s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 55s. 9s.; average produce, 7 1/2; average price per ton, 4s. 15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 188 tons 9 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore cop.
Oct. 25.....	1917	£ 98 11 0	7 1/2	£4 18 0	12s. 7 1/2 d.	£63 2 0
Nov. 1.....	2171	101 19 0	6 1/2	4 6 0	12 6	62 5 0
" 8.....	1379	104 8 0	6 1/2	3 12 0	11 7 1/2	58 1 0
" 22.....	3884	104 19 0	6 1/2	3 17 6	12 3	61 5 0
" 29.....	2041	95 9 0	7 1/2	4 15 0	12 1	69 8 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2s. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 6d.

The following dividends were declared during November:—			
Mines.	Per share.	Amount.	
Devon Great Consols	£6 0 0	£5,144 0 0	
West Chiverton	2 0 0	6,000 0 0	
Minera	3 0 0	5,400 0 0	
South Caradon	5 0 0	2,500 0 0	
East Dartmoor	2 0 0	600 0 0	
Providence	0 10 0	500 0 0	
East Pool	2 10 0	320 0 0	
Total		£21,564 0 0	

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August, showed a credit balance of 5513s. 17s. 7d. The profit on the two months' working was 2516s. 16s. 9d. A dividend of 2560s. (5s. per share) was declared, and the balance carried forward. Capt. P. Glymo says—"The mine, on the whole, is looking very well. The standard is still very low; we only want a better price for copper, when we could give you an increased dividend."

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 616s. 13s. 7d. The profit on the quarter's working was 459s. 17s. 9d. A dividend of 560s. (10s. per share) was declared. The mines continue of the usual satisfactory character.

At the Prosper United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Kilner in the chair), the purser was requested to take proceedings against all shareholders whose shares remain in arrear on Dec. 24, and that the shares relinquished at the last meeting be restored upon the payment of the last call, with a fine of 1s. per share, provided the whole be paid within one week. Details will be found in another column.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 6s. 11s. 6d. on the quarter's working. Capt. Gilbert and Toy say—"The prospects of the mine are quite equal to any former period, and but for the low price of mineral we should be now making an important profit." Mr. E. H. Field (the purser) says—"The operations in the underground department are increasing, and are now of considerable extent and importance. The utmost economy and perseverance will be observed in the further development of the mine, and in arriving at several points which are looked forward to with favourable expectations as to their results."

At Trumpet Consols Mine meeting, on November 20, the accounts showed a credit balance of 294s. 1s. 5d., with four months' costs charged against three months' tin; the profit on the quarter was 742s. 11s. 11d. The shares were

sub-divided into 2000; and the agents were requested to report on the state of the mine monthly in the *Mining Journal*.

At the South Darren Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. H. White in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 1007l. Details in another column.

At the Scottish Australian Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Young in the chair), a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum was declared on the capital (120,000l.) of the company (free of income tax). Details will be found in another column.

At the Panulicillo Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Pender in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company special meeting, on Monday (Mr. Haymen in the chair), the contract entered into by the directors with the Great Indian Peninsula Company was confirmed. Details will be found in another column.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 5½; East Lovell, 9½; Great Wheal Vor, 16½, 16½; Marke Valley, 3½; West Caradon, 13, 13½; North Wheal Croft, 3.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1, 1½, 1½; Yudanmutana, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; Scottish Australian, 1½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Capula, 1½, 1½, 1½; Cobre, 1, 2, 1½; St. John del Rey, 5½, 5½; Pestarena, 2; Chontales 1½.

YUDANAMUTANA COMPANY.—Many communications have been received upon the subject of the late unjustifiable attempts to disparage this enterprise, and to lower the market value of the shares; the matter is too simple for discussion. It is not our province to notice, or enter into argument, respecting Mr. Paxton's or Mr. O'Farrell's speculative transactions on the Stock Exchange. The odious tactics of circular-letter writing recently resorted to in order to depress the value of shares in public companies are now universally repudiated, even by the least reputable class of professional "bears."

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—A most important discovery has been made on the property of this company during the week. They have had possession of the mines but three weeks, and, besides pushing out the old 20 ft. level at Coednawr Pool, and, in so doing, cutting an unlooked-for lode, that at once produced 25 cwt. of lead per fathom, they find what is called the Surney lode—a very rich one, in the same mine, getting into a new and apparently rich deposit of lead. If these discoveries continue, of which there seems no reason to doubt, the Carnarvonshire Consols will soon prove to be one of the richest sets in the kingdom. The subjoined is the latest report from Capt. John Kito:—"In driving the 20 east we have intersected a new lode, rich, I am glad to say, is looking exceedingly well, and is worth, as far as opened on, fully 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. This lode looks upon as being a very valuable discovery, as the lode has never been seen before, and is standing whole to surface. In driving the 20 west, on Surney vein, I am also glad to be able to report an improvement. The lode is increasing in size and value, and appears to be entering upon a fresh bunch of ore. Other places in the old mine are without alteration. The new adit level is progressing favourably. At Pencaerga the men are actively engaged in changing the rods, pit-work, &c., and I expect will be ready to resume the sinking in about a fortnight from this time. The prospects of the mines altogether are exceedingly good."

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—(From Mr. Peter Watson's "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," No. 399, vol. viii.)—"This mine commenced working some 38 years ago, under the name of East Wheal Croft, and gave a profit of about 80,000l. to 120,000l., mostly out of returns of copper ore. On reference to the purchaser's communication, issued to the shareholders with the manager's report, it will be seen that the outlay has been since 1854 (20,000l.) when the north part of East Wheal Croft (now North Wheal Croft) was severed from the South Croft part by the line of turnpike road from the village of Tuckingmill to Pool. Formerly this was one of the richest copper mines in the districts of Camborne and Redruth, and like the rich mines around it—Dolcoath, Tincroft, Carn Brea, East Pool, Cook's Kitchen, West Seton, and Wheal Seton, &c.—as the copper falls off in value, tin comes in, and as depth is persevered with the richer and more profitable do they become. Dolcoath is now some 100 to 110 fms. deeper than North Croft, and at this depth—indeed, for the last 30 to 40 fms.—it has been the wonder of the district for the production of tin. As it is not, however, my intention to review the mines in this district at present, I shall confine myself more particularly to calling attention fully to the present position and future excellent prospects of North Wheal Croft. The reports of the much-respected and able managers, Capt. Joseph Vivian and Son, and the indefatigable underground agents, Capt. William Thomas, Jun. (nephew to Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine), and Capt. Bennett, alone speak for the great and daily increasing value of this property (the different points being valued at 200l. to 210l. per fm.)—indeed, no better evidence can be adduced than that in June last the sale of tin was 9 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs., realising the sum of 422l. 4s. 6d., whilst the sale this month (November) was 21 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., realising the sum of 1034l. 3s. 10d. To further show this improvement, the sales of ore for the four months from August to November, 1866, was 31 tons, and from August to November, 1865, was 65½ tons. At the four-monthly meeting on July 26 last the loss was 762l. 0s. 6d., and a call of 2s. 6d. was then made to pay off this balance. At the next four-monthly meeting, held on the 22d inst. (which I attended), the accounts showed a profit of 107l. 7s. 9d., notwithstanding that about 1500l. had been charged in extra expenditure in connection with winding-engine, &c. The four months' sale of tin was 65½ tons, realising 3290l. against, as I said before, the corresponding four months of last year, 31 tons for 1788l. In all probability the next four months' sales will be nearly 80 tons, which will leave a good profit. Should, however, a rise of 5l. to 10l. in the price of tin take place, which is expected, the profits will be considerably increased. The machinery on this mine is very extensive and valuable, consisting of an 80-hp. cylinder pumping-engine, with three 30-ton boilers, a 26-stamping and crushing engine, a 22-hp. cylinder winding-engine in connection with winding-engine, &c. The dressing-floors are most extensive. Respecting the mine, it is opening out the richest in the district, as shown by the manager's report. The different ends are valued at 90l. to 350l. per fm., which must be opening out something like 3000l. worth of tin ground monthly, and they are only taking away about 1000l. of this, thus increasing their reserves of tin ground some 2000l. a month, instead of now, at the low price of tin, taking it away to give large dividends to the shareholders; so that it will be readily seen this mine is turning out exceedingly rich, and likely to become the great prize for 1867 and 1868. When the shares, some time ago, were at about 9l. to 10l., the mine was not doing or looking a quarter part so well as now; yet, with a prosperous and profitable future before it for many years to come, seeing the thousands of fathoms of tin ground in reserve, the shares remain at only 3l. 6s. to 4l. 10s. I have myself given 4l. for them for 'time on' at 10l. per share; and, with a better price for tin, which we may fairly look for early next year, I trust the time is not far distant when these shares will be readily saleable at 15l. to 20l. each. I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend the immediate purchase of shares at the present low prices as an investment, as I consider it out of the category of speculation."

Captain Henry James, of Redruth, will in about 10 days leave England to inspect and report upon some mineral property in Utah. On returning he will cross the Isthmus of Panama, and would be able to inspect and report upon any of the gold mines in that district, now working by English companies.—*Redruth, Nov. 28.*

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.
NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL, WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER,
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincl.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZELLS STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL, REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH, OXIDE OF COBALT, GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS IS NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., AND ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY FOR MINING AND OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.
N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete.
Tyn-y-Wern, Tallesin, via Shrewsbury.

Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,
THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:
STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NEW WORK BY MR. W. FAIRBAIRN, C.E.
In crown 8vo., with 57 engraved figures, price 10s. 6d.,
USEFUL INFORMATION FOR ENGINEERS, THIRD SERIES,
as comprised in a Course of Lectures on the Applied Sciences, and on other kindred subjects; together with Treatises on the Comparative Merits of the Paris and London International Exhibitions; on Roofs; on the Atlantic Cable; and on the Effect of Impact on Girders.

By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Now ready, on large sheet for hanging, price 2s., or folded for the desk or pocket, price 2s. 6d., postage 2d.,
THE ENGINEERS' AND ARCHITECTS' OFFICE SHEET,
AND ENGINEERING ALMANACK for the year 1867, containing besides the usual Almanack information (Stamps, Post Office Regulations, &c.), Memoranda relating to Standing Orders, Railway Construction Regulations, Mensuration, Data and Formulae for Wrought-iron Girders, Steam-Engine, Railways, Cranes, Boats, Mill Gearing, Hydraulics, Weight of Iron, &c.
London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

LEAD AND IRON.—A GENTLEMAN in AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND, has SECURED A LEASE for 21 years of all MINERALS (except Gold and Silver) on a LARGE EXTENT of LAND in that county. From searches that have already been made, Lead has been discovered in at least five different places, and at several miles distance from each other. It appears to be abundant.

Iron of the hematite class has also been found, and from all appearances is in large quantities. A sample of the Lead and Iron will be seen at the office of the *MINING JOURNAL*.

As it will be inconvenient for the lessee to work these minerals, he is desirous to SUBLET or SELL HIS RIGHT TO THE LEASE, as may be agreed upon. Any further information will be given by ALEXANDER BLANE, Esq., Alton Albany, Barr-by-Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland, who will cause parties to be shown the places where the minerals are.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLEY, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A GENTLEMAN, calling regularly on the large Paint Manufacturers in the North, would UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF MINERALS suitable for PAINT and COLOUR MAKING.—Address, "Barytes," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in ORE DRESSING (lead particularly), ASSAYING, &c., is DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION, either in a mine, assay-office, or in an office connected with mining. Has a thorough knowledge of French. References given. Address, "H. W.," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A FEW GENTLEMEN TO JOIN IN FORMING A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, TO WORK AN EXTENSIVE IRON MINE. The mine is properly laid out. The ores are of superior quality, and can be worked at a great profit at once.—Full particulars can be obtained by applying to "J. M.," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Dated November 28, 1866.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES IN EAST PROVIDENCE MINE, LEFANT. Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES IN THE GARDEN MINE, ST. JUST.—Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. E. S. BOYSS, solicitor, Penzance.—Nov. 29, 1866.

WANTED, A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with two cylinders, about 12 in. diameter, and 20 to 24 in. stroke. Also, BOILER for same, about 20 to 30 horse power. The whole complete, and in perfect working order.—Full particulars and lowest cash price to Messrs. KENWAY and SON, Neath, Glamorganshire.

WANTED.—A new, or a good secondhand, PAIR of 18 or 20 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINES, suitable for WORKING A TAIL ROPE in a COLLIERY.—Apply, stating price and particulars, to "Tail Rope," Post-office, Aberdeen.—Nov. 27, 1866.

WANTED, A PUMP and FITTINGS, to DRAW from DEEP COLLIERY WORKINGS; length of pipe from 800 to 500 yards. Apply, with description and price, to "C. W.," box 259, Post-office, Bristol.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY.—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FIFTY SHARES at a very considerable discount.—Address, "N. K. H.," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MOLD CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINES.—A HOLDER OF FIFTY SHARES wishes to DISPOSE OF A PORTION of them. The larger half is paid up, and the mines are of a very promising description. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ON SALE, FORTY SHARES OF £10 each (fully paid-up), and no further liability, in a FIRST-CLASS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—For particulars, address "G. 53," Post-office, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14 horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. BARROWS and CAMMIEAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

TO BE SOLD, at a low price, TWO NEW BOILERS, made of Best Best Shropshire Plates, 24 feet long, 6 feet diameter, with two tubes, 1 foot 10 inches diameter.—Apply to TOWNSEND, Wood, and Co., Swansea.

BRECONSHIRE, MID-WALES.—SLATE QUARRIES TO LET, near NEWBRIDGE-ON-WYE.—Apply to Mr. PRATT, Crickehowell.

TRUCKS TO LET.—FORTY 7-ton NARROW GAUGE TRUCKS TO BE LET, with immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to HENRY BAKER, Esq., Secretary to the Western Wagon Company (Limited).—Bridgewater, Nov. 13, 1866.

THE FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Mr. W. G. POWLING has been DISMISSED from the OFFICE of SECRETARY of this company, and that the directors have APPOINTED Mr. HENRY L. PHILLIPS to be the MANAGING DIRECTOR of the company *pro tem.*, who will henceforth discharge all the duties heretofore performed by the late Secretary, and to whom in future all communications on the affairs of the company should be made.

PENHALE AND LOMAX (SILVER-LEAD) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the company are REMOVED to No. 22, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON. By order of the Board, HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Managing Director.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mines, consisting of the Gortavally Copper Mine set, situated on the shores of Bantry Bay, county of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of position to the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducements for the judicious investment of capital.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Board of Directors of this company hereby give notice that they have made a CALL of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE on the shares in the capital of this company, and that the same shall be paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London, on or before the 24th day of January, 1867.

And notice is further given, that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said call after the said 24th day of January, 1867. By order of the Board, JOHN E. DAWSON, Sec. 9, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London, November 29, 1866.

THE CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—The Court of Directors of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Copper Mines of Cobre, in pursuance of the resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the company, held on the 31st day of July, 1866, and confirmed at a Special General Meeting of the company, held on the 24th day of August, 1866, hereby REQUEST the HOLDERS of the now existing CERTIFICATES of SHARES of the capital of the company to DELIVER the SAME, with their NAMES, RESIDENCES, and DESCRIPTIONS written thereon, at the office of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on or before the 3d day of December next, to the intent that the name, residence, and description of every person then holding any of those certificates, and the number of shares comprised therein, may be duly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to be called the "Share Register Book," and to the intent and so that every person so registered, his executors, administrators, and assigns, while holding any share or shares in the company, shall be bound to perform and observe in respect thereof all and singular the clauses, stipulations, and agreements contained in the company's Deed of Settlement and from time to time in force, and all other the laws, rules, and regulations of the company from time to time in force; and to the intent that such existing certificates shall and may then be cancelled; and the Court of Directors will thereupon deliver to every person so registered one or more certificate or certificates of his share or shares, specifying the number or numbers thereof, and the name, residence, and description of the proprietor.

And the Court of Directors further give notice that, if the holders of any of the now existing certificates shall not, on or before the said 3d day of December next, deliver the same with his name, residence, and description written thereon, at the office of the company for cancellation, the share or shares in respect of which default is so made will be declared absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the company. H. R. GRENFIELD, } Directors of the Company. WALTER SHAIER, }
Dated the 31st day of October, 1866.

THE BRITANNIA SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
4, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, 49, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The concession of mining rights over thirty square miles of territory has just been granted to this company by the Emperor of France; one of the mines opened upon is now in an advanced state, and silver-lead ore of first-class quality is being shipped to Swansea, for which prices varying from £17 10s. 6d. to £45 7s. per ton have been realised.

The directors are willing to receive applications for a limited number of the new issue of shares, which are of £1 each, payable either in full, or by instalments of 5s. each.

Further particulars relating to the concession and the mines, also specimens of the ores, may be obtained on application to Mr. N. M. MAXWELL, at the offices of the company, Reference being invited to the weekly reports from the mine, which duly appear in the *Mining Journal*.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, New Tamar, and New Clifford shares.

MESSRS. CARNE AND CARTHAW,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHAREDEALERS, FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NEGOTIATORS FOR THE SALE OF MINES AND MINING PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ST. JUST AND WEST CORNWALL MINING OFFICES, 12, NORTH BUILDINGS, BROAD STREET TERMINUS, E.C.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT and CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SHAREHOLDERS are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE with Messrs. BARRETT and CO., 78, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, for the purpose of calling a meeting to investigate the present state of the company, and the resignation of the Chairman and secretary.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,
COPPER ORE WHARFERS,
SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS,
METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

TO MINING AGENTS AND DIRECTORS OF LEAD MINING COMPANIES.
MESSRS. WESTON AND COLLINGBORN, of No. 18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL, having fitted up an establishment at SWINFORD, near BITTON, BRISTOL, for the SMELTING and REFINING of SILVER-LEAD and the other qualities of LEAD ORES, are now prepared to PURCHASE by TENDER, or otherwise, LEAD ORES in any quantities that may be offered to them.—Swinford, near Bitton, Gloucestershire, Oct. 5, 1866.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares. Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.
MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER. Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining. Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

CAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., now OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. ROBERTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

LEAD ORES.					
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.	
Aug. 8	Roman Gravels	49½	£11 2 6	Stiles, Williams & Co.	
Sept. 8	ditto	45½	11 8 6	ditto	
27	ditto	60	11 7 0	Stiles, Williams & Co.	
Oct. 5	ditto	51½	12 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
29	ditto	50½	12 7 6	ditto	
Nov. 22	ditto	50	12 8 6	Runcorn Smelting Co.	
23	Great Laxey	100	22 18 0	Sims, Williams & Co.	
	Isle of Man	100	22 16 0	—	
26	East Loggays	65	12 1 0	Panther Lead Co.	
	Glogfach	60	16 1 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.	
	Gwysstwith	80	12 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
	Goginan	32	16 11 0	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.	
23	Wheal Trellawny	55	26 2 6	Burry Port Co.	
27	New Merrybent	20	12 2 0	J. H. Bowman.	
	ditto	20	10 18 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.	
	ditto	8	8 0 0	J. H. Bowman.	

BLACK TIN.					
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Nov. 24	Wheal Uny	9 6 0 10	£44 2 6	—	Redruth.

COPPER ORES.					
Sampled Nov. 14, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Nov. 29.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Rose	70	£2 13 6	North Treskerby	50	£4 11 6
ditto	62	7 10 6	ditto	50	3 18 6
ditto	54	4 8 0	ditto	49	4 9 0
ditto	50	7 4 6	ditto	45	4 3 6
ditto	47	4 13 6	Fowey Consols	88	3 11 6
ditto	46	4 13 6	ditto	74	3 14 6
ditto	38	3 9 6	ditto	52	0 15 6
ditto	36	2 13 6	Phoenix Mines	77	2 18 0
South Caradon	103	4 5 6	ditto	76	3 10 0
ditto	78	7 6 6	ditto	60	5 16 6
ditto	53	25 6 6	West Caradon	60	5 9 0
ditto	51	8 15 0	ditto	50	6 0 6
ditto	50	10 14 0	ditto	38	7 5 0
ditto	22	6 1 6	ditto	13	2 4 0
ditto	20	11 12 6	Glasgow Caradon	68	3 0 6
ditto	2	20 1 0	ditto	58	1 15 0
Clifford Amalgam	85	2 17 0	Cradock Moor	58	4 14 0
ditto	81	3 9 0	ditto	40	0 2 0
ditto	76	1 6 6	ditto	22	15 0
ditto	67	1 6 6	Great Wheal Busy	50	1 5 0
ditto	42	2 0 6	ditto	7	2 2 0
ditto	22	3 12 6	ditto	1	21 18 0
ditto	2	18 10 0	Gonamenia	33	5 14 0
North Treskerby	60	4 12 6	ditto	13	13 6
ditto	59	4 13 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
Wheal Rose.....	403	£1985 15 6	West Caradon.....	161	£906 17 0
South Caradon.....	389	3802 3 0	Glasgow Caradon.....	126	307 4 0
Clifford Amalgam.....	375	1092 17 6	Cradock Moor.....	120	315 13 0
North Treskerby.....	321	1429 17 0	Great Wh. Busy.....	58	19 2 0
Fowey Consols.....	215	631 6 6	Gonamenia.....	46	129 17 6
Phoenix United.....	187	755 7 0			
Average Standard.....	95	0 0	Average Produce.....		71 0 0
Average Price per ton.....					£4 15 0
Quantity of Ore.....	2041 tons		Quantity of Fine Copper.....	188 tons	9 cwt.
Amount.....					
Standard of Average Standard.....	104 15 0		Average Produce.....		6 10 0
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £106 16 0.—Produce, 6 10 0.					

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSESS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1848, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1848, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

NEW EAST RUSSELL—J. F.—The ore realised with carriage at 6s. per ton, a high price at the present standard, and shows the quality of the ore. We cannot say how long it will take to cut the lode 90 fathoms under the gossan, but not many weeks we should hope. The agent assures us it is one of the best speculations in the country, and we are glad to see so many people picking up the shares. If a fallure the loss will not be great; and if a success, as there is every fair reason to expect, the profits will be large. The outlay has been considerable, and, therefore, those who buy do so at a heavy discount, which is very different to paying high premiums to promoters for untried ground, however rich neighbouring mines may have been.

NEW TAMAR—J. E. R.—We are not in a position to answer the questions this week, nor do we know at present anything of the concern. This answer will also suffice for the present, for several other correspondents.

"X." (Birmingham).—The shaft at Great North Laxey, now being sunk at the rate of 2 fms. a month, is down below the 82, and worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. At the 60 the ore ground was only 8 fms. long, at the 72 it increased to 22 fms., and in the 82 it has come in earlier and richer, the end now being worth 1½ ton per fathom. From the 60 to the 72 a winze is being sunk, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, and as the communication between the two levels will be made by Christmas a large quantity of ore ground will be opened out and returned. The great feature of the mine, however, is in depth, where it continues to improve, and will, we fully expect, one of these days rival Great Laxey.

J. S.—PRINCE OF WALES.—So long as thousands of shares are dealt in for every fortnightly settlement by "bulls" and "bears," the only object being to make money, by a rise or fall, of 2s. or 3s. per share, there must be great fluctuations in share price, and all sorts of rumours circulated pro and con. It is, in fact, a continual battle between the speculators for a fall and the speculators for a rise; and the former generally get the best of it, as the public too often sell when they see shares dropping. As we have said on several occasions, we are going for the mine, and not the market.

GEOLOGICAL STUDIES FACILITATED.—Whilst traversing the rugged path invariably met with when the search for the beauties and mysteries of a science is first commenced, the interest felt by the student is exactly proportionate to the skill of the teacher in demonstrating that the apparent obstacles to progress are not insurmountable, and that the object sought is worth attainment. That there is an abundance of geological text books is true, and that many of them contain all that could be desired in a work of the kind is equally so; yet, from the want of facilities for comparing the descriptions of the substances with the substances themselves, it has frequently happened that a student has, after careful reading, put down a really good work on interesting geological subjects without having added anything material to his previous knowledge. This difficulty need now no longer be encountered. Of the nature of the substances which naturally possess or observe, and describing the beauties of Nature we have had ample evidence in the attractive writings of Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Mantell, and others; and, in connection with the science of geology, an aid to its study, not less important than the contributions of the latter lady, has just been prepared by another of our fair companions. A most carefully and systematically arranged cabinet of "Mineral Substances, illustrating Physical Geography—containing the 'Earth's Crust,' stratigraphically arranged; the principal Minerals and Metals, with their Uses in the Arts and Manufactures; also the Common Forms and simple Chemical Tests" by which to distinguish them, has just been completed by Miss E. M. Henson, mineralogist (daughter of the late Mr. J. Henson), of 113A, Strand. The cabinet is exceedingly well made, and accompanied by a suitable catalogue, yet it is issued at a price (14s. for the smaller size and 26s. for the larger, the latter being ample for almost every purpose) which cannot fail to secure for it a large amount of patronage. The first 17 specimens embrace the minerals entering into the composition of the earth's crust. Next come those found with ores in veins; and then 30 specimens of the ores themselves. In the catalogue referring to this portion of the collection the names of the minerals are given in alphabetical order, and the several minerals are applicable, and materially to the interest attaching to their inspection, and can be conveniently employed to prepare the student for the study of the second portion—that explaining the order in which the rocks are met with in descending from the tufa to the granite. This stratigraphical arrangement is shown by 40 specimens, each of which is quite sufficient to enable the general character of the formation it represents to be well understood. The common forms of minerals are also explained, and the more simple and readily applied blow-pipe and humid tests for the common minerals and metals are given in a concise and thoroughly satisfactory manner. The cabinet and catalogue will prove a most desirable and agreeable companion, both to amateurs and others.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE-SHEET AND ALMANACK.—Under the title of the "Engineers' and Contractors' Office-sheet and Engineering Almanack," Messrs. Lockwood and Co., of Scarborough Hall, have just issued a very handsome calendar for 1867—a sheet of large dimensions, folded into a neat case, which occupies but a very small amount of space. In addition to the usual calendar matter, it contains much of the more useful engineering matter usually found in an engineering pocket-book, so that it is doubtful whether, in many cases, it could not be used as a substitute for the more bulky companion. The sheet is beautifully printed, and is well worthy of a place in every engineer's office.

CALCINING COPPER AND OTHER ORES.—The invention of Mr. E. K. MUSPRATT, of Liverpool, relates to improvements in the burning or calcining of copper or iron pyrites or other substances containing sulphur which yield sulphurous acid on calcination, for the purpose of producing sulphuric acid as now generally practiced, which said improvements are more generally applicable to those substances when in a fine or powdered state—that is to say, to those ores which are commonly known as pyrites "fine" or "small," but under certain circumstances the invention may be applied with advantage in burning or calcining large lumpy ores, first reducing them to the state of powder. Hitherto two methods of burning such ores in the powdered state have been generally practiced—that is to say, on plates or shelves with or without the application of extraneous heat, or by binding or cementing the fine pyrites together by first mixing with clay, and kneading the mixture until the mass attains such a consistency as to be readily converted into the form of balls or bricks, which, when dried, give off their sulphur as sulphurous acid gas on being burnt in an ordinary pyrites kiln. The latter process is objectionable for many reasons, more particularly as by the presence of the clay the production of the sulphuric acid from the sulphurous acid gas in the usual way is greatly hindered or retarded. This invention consists in substituting for the clay the refuse oxide of iron which has been used in the purification of coal gas, and which possesses all the binding or cementing powers of ordinary clay, but which, instead of being deleterious, and retarding the production of the sulphuric acid, is on the contrary beneficial, and greatly aids the production of the said acid.

SEPARATING SULPHUR FROM SODA WASTE.—According to the invention of Dr. P. W. HOFMANN, of Dieuze, France, the soda waste is taken directly from the soda lixiviating vessels, and if it does not already contain chalk a small quantity should be added; the waste is then spread out on a large floor, and moistened with a solution of chloride of manganese; the mass is from time to time turned over with a shovel, to facilitate the admission of air, and frequently sprinkled with water. The liquors which are thus obtained, the so-called yellow leys, are drawn off into a large and very deep pit, and then treated with an acid solution of chloride of manganese introduced at the bottom of the pit; this acid solution of manganese is such as is obtained in the manufacture of bleaching powder, and by employing it in this way the acid which it contains is utilised. The acid liquid is added until sulphuretted hydrogen begins to be evolved; or hydrochloric acid is added may be employed. The precipitated sulphur is allowed to deposit slowly the supernatant liquid drawn off; the sulphur washed repeatedly with the acid solution of chloride of manganese, or with hydrochloric acid or other acid, then introduced into a steam-boiler containing some of the above-mentioned yellow leys, and therein fused under pressure; the fused sulphur can then be drawn off through a stop-cock. Or the sulphur may be melted without pressure in a solution of chloride of calcium or any other suitable salt.

THE LOVELL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY,

Situate in the parish of WENDRON, county of CORNWALL.

In 1024 shares of £3 each.

CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank, London.

MANAGER—Captain William Chappell, Helston, Cornwall.

SECRETARIES—Messrs. Bartlett and Chapman.

OFFICES.—No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The property of this company is situated in the parish of Wendron, in the county of Cornwall. The sett is in the heart of the Lovell district, and is adjacent to Old Wheal Lovell, East Wheal Lovell, New Wheal Lovell, Trevenen and Tremeneere, and Trumpton Consols.

The lodes running through the sett are a continuation of those of Old Trevenen, Trumpton Consols, and Wheal Lovell, which lodes returned enormous quantities of tin; Trumpton Consols alone returning £500,000, whilst Trevenen and Wheal Lovell each have sold upwards of £200,000 worth. As this sett occupies an unrivalled position geologically, and is undoubtedly rich in tin, as shown by subjoined reports by men of the first standing in the County of Cornwall, it presents all the elements of success, and it is confidently believed that by vigorous and economical working it will well remunerate the adventurers.

The district is celebrated for the immense returns of tin, made in ancient and more notably in modern times. East Wheal Lovell is at the present time making large monthly profits. The Turnpike lode of this mine has lately improved to £25 per fathom, and increasing in value as they get deeper. The property of this company is in the same channel of ground, and presents all the features that can be desired for tin mining.

The stratum is precisely of the same character as that in the neighbouring mines; and as shown by the reports, many points of value can be driven upon at once.

There is an adit passing through the sett, which has been cleared, secured, and timbered, for upwards of 400 fathoms in length. The engine-shaft is sunk 16 fms. below the adit, or 28 fms. from surface. The 12 fm. level has been extended 5 fms. east of engine-shaft, and 40 fms. west; in driving this level westward a large quantity of tin was discovered and taken away, but in the end there is a splendid course of ore, which may at the present moment be worked at a profit; and as this is nearing the great cross-course, which is known to exist a short distance from the end, a very valuable discovery may be confidently anticipated in a short time.

The extensive "old men's" workings, seen at surface, clearly indicate that large quantities of mineral have been taken away, their workings having been extended so far as the water would allow them without the aid of machinery.

There is now on the mine in efficient working condition an excellent engine, which is capable of draining the mine to the 80 fm. level; horse wheels; account-house; carpenters' and smiths' shops; together with all the necessary appliances for carrying on extensive operations.

The principal points of operation at the present time are, the driving of the 12 fm. level west to get under the tin in the adit; the driving of the 12 fm. level east; the communication of the new shaft with the 12 fm. level; and the driving of the cross-cut north at that shaft to open up the middle and flat-rod lodes.

Upwards of £5000 has already been expended on the property, and as stated in the report of Capt. J. Nancarrow, "The mine is just now getting into working order, and its development might be commenced at once, without any outlay in machinery, and with an unusual prospect of success."

Tin can at once be returned, and looking at the present indications a very moderate outlay cannot fail to remunerate the proprietors.

No call will be necessary for at least six months.

Perusal of the subjoined extracts of reports by men celebrated in the county of Cornwall for judgment and integrity is invited, which with the plans will be found interesting, as showing that this property is one of no ordinary promise. Samples of tin from the 12 fm. level can be seen at the office of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

REPORTS.

Camborne, Oct. 22, 1866.—This mine is situated in the parish of Wendron, 3½ miles east of the town of Helston, and is, consequently, in one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall, being bounded on the north-east by East Wheal Lovell, on the north-west by Wheal Lovell, on the west by Wheal Lovell and Trevenen, and Tremeneere; and is in the immediate vicinity of Trumpton Consols and other mines, which have given large profits. The stratum is granite, as in all the neighbouring mines. The sett is 330 fathoms from east to west, and 450 fathoms from north to south, and is traversed by several of the lodes, which have been so productive in the mines to the westward. The adit has been cleared and secured for 400 fathoms in length, is 12 fathoms from surface, and drains the water from three lodes at that depth. The main lode is seen to be worked in the adit for about 20 fathoms, and is, probably, worked to a much greater length; the backs are all taken away to surface; the bottom is sloped 12 fms. east of the engine-shaft for 3 fathoms long, and to a depth of 5 feet, when the lode would pay well for working, if drained, but there is no level under it. The engine-shaft is sunk 16 fathoms below the adit. The 12 fm. level is driven 5 fathoms east of engine-shaft. There is a little ground sloped near the shaft, and the end yields tin to save. The 12 fm. level is driven 40 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, the first 15 fathoms poor, thence to end bunches of tin ground, which for half the length might be worked to advantage. The lode for the last 3 fms. driven is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 40¢ per fathom; this tin continues to the end. There is a new shaft coming down 4 fathoms north of this level, 15 fathoms behind the end, which might be communicated with the level in two months, when the tribute ground might be set at once. The middle lode is 8 fathoms north of the main lode, and in all probability a great deal of tin will be discovered on this lode. The flat-rod lode is 20 fathoms north of the middle lode, is seen to be worked at the adit for several fathoms in length, and the backs are taken away. The north shaft is 10 fms. below the adit, and is sunk 10 fathoms below the adit. The 10 fm. level is driven 8 fathoms west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, has a strong appearance, and yields good stones of tin. The north lode is 70 fathoms north of the flat-rod lode, and yields some good tin in the eastern part of the sett. There are several important points to which attention should be directed: these are, the clearing of the adit cross-cut north; the driving of the 12 east, on the main lode, to get under the tin in the adit; the driving of the 12 west, as the tin now in the adit is improved to a great extent by the great cross-course; the communication of the new shaft with the 12; the driving of a cross-cut north, at that shaft, to open up the middle and flat-rod lodes; and the sinking of the shafts, for from the great length of tin ground on the several lodes at the adit, which is so extensively worked above, there can hardly fail to be a good mine below. The expense of working would be easy, for the water is but little. There is a small but excellent horizontal engine, with flat-rod to the north shaft, which would put the mine deeper than it now is. The pitwork in both shafts is good, the mine is just getting into working order, and its development might be commenced at once without an outlay in machinery, and with an unusual prospect of success.

JOHN NANCARROW.

Lovell Consols, Nov. 20, 1866.—We have inspected the above mine to-day, and beg to hand you the following as our report:—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 12, and driven on the lode about 10 fathoms east and 40 fathoms west; and in the east 2 fathoms of driving west. The ground has lately improved, and the lode more productive, now yielding good work for tin; and as it nears the great cross-course, which is present on the west of the present end, and judging from the "Old Men's" workings, seen at surface, both east and west of the cross-course, a large quantity of tin must have been raised; and we would recommend a vigorous exploration in this direction, on this lode, which will be under the old workings. We have examined the surface, and we have never seen so much shallow workings done by the ancient workers in any mining district, which is sufficient proof that large quantities of tin have been raised. These workings are on a continuation of Old Wheal Lovell, Trumpton Consols, and Trevenen and Tremeneere lodes, which have yielded large quantities of tin and given great profits to the adventurers. The work already done, such as clearing adits and shafts, erecting engine and pitwork, and necessary buildings for the operations of the mine, will be a great advantage for the future workings. Seeing the numerous lodes this sett contains, and being in a good mining district, we have great confidence in recommending a vigorous prosecution of the whole of the lodes, and when properly wrought on will, we believe, prove remunerative.

JOHN CURTIS, Mineral Agent for John J. Rogers, Esq., and Manager of the Lovell Consols, 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

Penhale Wheel Vor, Nov. 20, 1866.—The following is my report of Lovell Consols, which is situated in the centre of the Lovell district. The sett contains nine known lodes, running parallel, and in the same channel of ground as that of East Wheal Lovell, and also traversed by the same cross-courses. The sett is bounded on the west by Old Wheal Lovell, and on the north-east by East Wheal Lovell; but the lodes are a continuation of Old Trevenen, Trumpton Consols, and Trevenen and Tremeneere lodes. In one year alone during the last year the mine has returned more than £20,000. At East Wheal Lovell and Trumpton Consols they are also making good monthly profits. A considerable outlay has already been incurred in erecting engine, smiths' and carpenters' shops, material and account house, horse-whims, 8-in. and 9-in. pitwork in engine and flat-rod shafts, surface rods, with pulley-stands, &c., and everything requisite for carrying on the mine. A large amount was expended in clearing and securing the shallow adit, which is upwards of a mile in length, and in clearing and securing cross-cut, north and south, at the level 10 or 15 fathoms below the adit. The engine-shaft is sunk 16 fms. below the adit, and a 12 fathom level extended west about 40 fathoms, where the lode has varied in size from 1 to 2 feet wide, and for the last 5 fathoms driven the lode has gradually improved, and in the present end worth for tin £8 per fm., with indications of a greater improvement, on getting nearer the cross-course, to the west of which the former workers raised from back or bottom of the adit level a large quantity of rich tinstuff. In conclusion, I beg to state that with the present prospects in the 12 fm. level end west the plant, machinery, and buildings now on the mine, and the water in fork, I consider it to be a speculation second to none in the district, as tin can be raised at once.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL.

Nov. 26.—The sett is bounded on the west by Old Wheal Lovell, Trevenen and Tremeneere, and Trumpton Consols, and on the north-east by East Wheal Lovell, which are four of the richest mines in the Wendron district. Trevenen and Tremeneere Mine having paid to the lord upwards of £20,000 in one year alone for dues, and are now making good monthly profits. Trumpton Consols has been equally rich, and is now making a profit of upwards of £300 per month, although at a depth of 184 fms. below surface. East Wheal Lovell is also making large monthly profits. The lodes are a continuation of those of Trevenen and Tremeneere, Old Wheal Lovell, and Trumpton Consols, and from the immense workings seen on the back of the lodes, and also in the back and bottom of the adit level, it is a sufficient guarantee that the ancient workers must have raised a vast amount of rich tin to the west of the great cross-course. A large amount of money has been expended by the former workers in erecting buildings, engine, pitwork, clearing an adit for upwards of a mile long, &c. The 12 fm. level is driven 40 fms. west; in the present end the lode is 18 in. wide, worth from £8 to £10 per fm., and which has been gradually improving for the last 3 or 4 fms. The flat-rod shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the adit. The 10 should be extended west to the clay cross-course, which in East Wheal Lovell produced a rich course of tin both east and west of same. The present prospects warrant a vigorous prosecution, and we confidently believe it will lead to good results.

E. KEMPTHORNE; W. H. MARTIN, Agent at Penhale Wheel Vor.

THE NEW HOUSE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

IPSTONES, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.

2208 shares have already been allotted, £92 of which are fully paid-up, and 1616 shares £5 per share has been paid-up, the remaining 2792 shares are now offered to the public. £1 per share payable on application, and £1 on allotment. Further calls not to exceed £1 per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Hollowood, Batterley, Staffordshire, Mining Surveyor.
Mr. EDWIN BUTTERFIELD, Leek, Staffordshire, Mining Contractor.
Mr. SAMUEL POINTE, Ipstones, Staffordshire, Mine Contractor.
Mr. THOMAS POOLE, Hanley, Staffordshire.
ROBERT ASHTON, Esq., Frodsham, Cheshire.
DANIEL ASHTON, Esq., Frodsham, Cheshire.
JOHN BOOTH, Esq., the Younger, Audley, Staffordshire.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Williams and Co., Old Bank, Chester.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, London.
The Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank, Birmingham.
The Sheffield Banking Company, Sheffield.
Messrs. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Manchester.
King-street Branch, and Leek, Staffordshire.

SOLICITORS.

Henry Hugh Thompson, Esq., 8, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
Messrs. Chandler and Johnson, 104, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Messrs. Kenworthy and Tate, 1, Ridings-court, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.
Mr. John Ashton, Frodsham, Cheshire.
Messrs. Robinson and Preston, 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.
A. H. ROBERTS, Esq., St. Asaph, Flintshire.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. John Ashton, Frodsham, Cheshire.
OFFICES.—FRODSHAM, CHESHIRE.

This company was formed in 1863 for the purpose of carrying on the working of the New House Coal and Ironstone Mines, which are situated a little over a mile from the canal and railway stations at Froghall, in North Staffordshire, in the midst of a rich mineral district, and at present comprise about 150 acres, held under lease and agreements for lease of 21 years, with powers of renewal, at an average royalty of 1s. 6d. per ton for ironstone, 1s. per ton for house coals, and 6d. per ton for slack, the dead rents amounting in the whole to £500 per annum. At the New House Mines, the winding-shaft, 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, is sunk 95 yards (to the coal), and bored 80 yards to the ironstone, which proves to be upwards of 2 ft. thick; and the engine pit or shaft, which is 9 ft. in diameter, is sunk 140 yards (through the coal), and bored 35 yards to the ironstone, proving to be upwards of 1 ft. 1 in. thick, and is, therefore, expected to vary in thickness from 1 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in., as is the case in the neighbouring mines; and by analysis of the Froghall red hydrate, now so thoroughly known and appreciated in the market. The coal has been proved to be from 2 ft. to 3 ft. thick in both shafts, and levels and crutts have been driven for working the same.

From the experience in the working of the neighbouring mines it may be fairly calculated that within three months after the completion of the shafts and 100 tons per day, or (say) 500 tons per week, will be raised, and the out-put will steadily increase as the works are developed to from 1000 to 1200 tons per week, but at a moderate calculation of 40,000 tons per year, the profits realised would be equal to 40 per cent. on the capital invested. The demand for this ironstone is constantly increasing.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the office of the brokers and solicitors, where copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with plans and sections of the company's property, may be seen.

THE NICARAGUA RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each.

First issue of 50,000 shares, of which 5000 are fully paid-up. Ten acres of fresh land in Nicaragua will be allotted in respect of each share of the first issue, out of the lands to be received from the Government. Deposit on application 10s. per share, and on allotment £1 10s. per share; but the allotment money will not be required before the 24th January, 1867. Calls not to exceed £2 per share, nor to be made at less intervals than once in three months. No allotment will be made unless three-fourths of the first issue are subscribed for. If no allotment is made, the deposits will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

(To receive applications for and allot first issue of shares, and to convene a general meeting for the election of directors.)

CHARLES BELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Manning and Co., Liverpool), Consul for Nicaragua, Director of the West India and Pacific Steam Company.
EDEN COLVILLE, Esq., 3, Fenchurch-buildings, E.C.
Captain M. F. MAURY, J.L.D., 3, Belsize-square, Hampstead, N.W.
G. H. MONEY, Esq., 6, Jermyn-street, S.W.
Captain BEDFORD PIM, R.N., 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.
PARKE PITTAR, Esq., (Messrs. Parke Pittar and Co.), 26, Gresham-street, E.C.
A. A. POLLOCK, Esq., 63, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
Admiral YOUNG, Director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank, Lombard, and Branches; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.
ENGINEERS—Thomas Hawley, Esq., C.E., 30, Great George-street, Engineer-in-Chief; John Collinson, Esq., C.E., Engineer.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Field, Wood, and Haynes, 9, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John R. Grimes, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

31, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY, E.C.; 4, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of making a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through Nicaragua, under a concession granted by the Government of that country to Captain Bedford Pim, R.N.

In the year 1850 the existing line of railway from Colon or Aspinwall, on the Atlantic, to Panama, on the Pacific (now known as the Panama Railway), was commenced, and, though passing through a most difficult country, was completed in January, 1855. Since its opening a continuous stream of traffic has passed over it, yielding to the proprietors steady and exceptionally ample dividends on the large capital expended on the undertaking. Last year the dividend paid by the Panama Railway was at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum on the capital of \$8,000,000 (£1,600,000), and a bonus of 40 per cent. from accumulated profits was also declared.

There is, however, no part of Central America which can surpass Nicaragua in the natural advantages which it possesses for a project of this nature. The numerous lakes, which lie in the line of the proposed route, permit the gradual development of the undertaking; as in the first instance two terminal lines of railway may be laid, and the connection between them carried on temporarily by steamboats on the lake. It is intended, however, eventually to complete the railway from ocean to ocean.

The proposed line will open up the best route of communication with California, British Columbia, Polynesia, Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, and the Pacific coasts of Mexico and Central America, between which countries and Europe alone there is a vast trade.

The first shareholders will receive, from the free grants of land conceded to the company in perpetuity, ten acres for each share allotted, which privilege, exclusive of the large returns expected from the railway, is of itself a most valuable consideration. The land warrants will be transferable together with, or separately from, the shares.

The Railway is intended to be constructed with every regard to economy, as a light single line, capable of conveying passengers and goods at a moderate rate of speed. It is estimated that the amount of the first issue will be sufficient to complete a thorough communication between the oceans, by the use of the lake, and, therefore, it is confidently anticipated that the undertaking will prove amply remunerative to the shareholders at an early date. Full prospectuses, with forms of applications for shares, can be obtained at the offices, and from the brokers. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of the company, together with other explanatory documents.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d.

Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1829—28. 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

BORING ROCK.—Can any of your readers recommend me to any economical and expeditious method of boring rock that would be suitable to driving levels in hard ground in lead mines, where the drifts are generally not more than 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. high, and not over-well supplied with air occasionally?—*MINE AGENT.*

GRAT MOELWYN SLATE COMPANY.—Will someone connected give me information about this company? The last account I heard from the office was that a large amount of slates was ready for sale.—*J. T. D.*

CAMBRIAN SANDSTONE.—Can any of your slate quarry correspondents inform me if the Cambrian Sandstone has been discovered in any of the quarries of Festiniog? It is known that the principal slate veins in the Penryn and Llanberis Quarries are found in this formation, but has it ever been discovered to be near, or have any influence on the Festiniog slates? The Cambrian sandstone, according to the Geological Survey, can be seen near about the village of Maentwrog, or seven miles from the principal quarries in the Festiniog district.—*S. H. S. R.: Dolgelly.*

NEW TRELAWNY MINE.—Having seen a long account of the starting of a steam-engine upon a new principle and of great power, I visited this mine, and instead of seeing a good Cornish engine I only found what miners call a "bal knacker and coal eater"—a portable engine, which had been purchased second-hand. I consider the use of these engines a safe way to stop one-half of the mines here, especially where coal is an important item, and the carriage is heavy. These are excellent for testing mines, and it is, perhaps, because they are a large expenditure upon worthless sets that they are called "bal knackers," but when, as in New Trelawny, the prospects of the mine justify it, and the lodes are producing lead, they should put up a different engine. You have the same number of engines, and the same cost for grease, oil, &c., whilst the consumption of coal is greater.—*ENGINEER.*

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING DISTRICT.—The description of the Calumet Mine appeared in the Journal of Sept. 1. We shall be glad to hear again.

WHEAL TREVENNA.—The management may be satisfactory to directors, &c., but certainly not to shareholders, who had reason to expect returns instead of calls. When the 6s. was called up everything was to be completed, as stated in the prospectus, including sinking on a valuable copper lode: 20000, worth of tin has been sold, 8s. per share has been called up, the copper lode not touched, and they are now sinking on one tin lode. If the "deposit" at the hill was "practically inexhaustible," and all done by water power, surely the shareholders should not have been taxed so heavily, when such an abundant supply was at hand to pay expenses from the surface, particularly as "profit could be made at Trevenna notwithstanding low prices, on account of the trifling costs." These are not times to spend more than is necessary, and I really think directors may take too much upon themselves in limited companies.—*A SHAREHOLDER: Manchester.*

THE TYDDYN SHEFFRY SLATE QUARRY.—In last week's Journal "A Shareholder" comments on the Tyddyn Sheffry Quarry, for not having realised dividends at the time prophesied by Mr. John Francis. As a shareholder, I am sorry this has not been accomplished; but "A Shareholder" must well know that it is very seldom dividends are realised at the time stated by most practical and theoretical inspectors. A few months back I took a run down to the quarry, and was much surprised at the amount of work done, and well pleased with our future prospects and the large body of slate laid bare. As regards the management, I differ entirely from "A Shareholder;" and if he would only go and see the quarry himself, he would be as satisfied with the future prospects of the quarry as I am.—*FAIR-PLAY: Treickenham, Nov. 28.*

The second paper on the Detection of Fire Damp will appear next week.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

That trade is slack is the expression met with on all sides, and it is, no doubt, true as far as the internal commerce of the country is concerned, and does not in any way apply to our external transactions, as represented by the shipments from our shores. The contrary is the fact. In the exports there is a great increase; and as the results are arrived at by careful returns made by the Government, both as respects tonnage as well as value, there is no gainsaying the figures put before the public. The statements from the Board of Trade are now before us, made up to October 31, both for the ten months terminating that day, and for October itself. The total declared value of the exports for the longer period is 158,832,792*l.*, whereas for the same months of 1865 the aggregate amount was 135,264,602*l.*, showing, consequently, an increase of 23,568,190*l.* For the month alone the total was 16,895,894*l.*, against 15,547,225*l.* for October of last year, or an excess of 1,248,669*l.*, while in October, 1864, the value was only 12,871,491*l.*

Mining results also give their proportionate figures. Coals and culm amounted to 4,317,354*l.* for ten months, against 3,705,871*l.* last year; hardware and cutlery, 3,712,402*l.*, against 3,546,345*l.*; lead, 782,538*l.*, against 620,335*l.*; tin-plates, 1,644,313*l.*, against 1,230,085*l.*; iron of all kinds, including telegraphic wire and steel, 12,866,844*l.*, against 11,115,522*l.*; and zinc, 113,210*l.*, against 68,282*l.* On the other hand, there was a decrease in machinery to the extent of the difference between 2,537,630*l.* in 1866, and 2,733,824*l.* in 1865; in copper and brass together, 2,442,113*l.* in this year, and 2,665,462*l.* in the last; and tin unwrought, 315,748*l.*, against 435,176*l.* in 1865.

From the transactions in gold and silver bullion and specie during the ten months, a large balance seemed in favour of this country. The exports amounted to 19,967,028*l.*, while the imports were equal to 30,304,378*l.*, so that the excess of receipts over shipments to other countries was 10,337,350*l.* The exports consisted of 12,347,745*l.* in gold, and 7,619,283*l.* in silver; and the imports of 21,217,491*l.* in gold, and 9,086,887*l.* in silver. For the month of October the exports were 1,453,056*l.*, and the imports 2,178,116*l.*, the former being 611,164*l.* in gold, and 841,892*l.* in silver, while the latter consisted of 1,414,578*l.* in gold, and 763,538*l.* in silver.

When, as at this moment, the press teems with accounts of windings-up, and almost every day discloses something fresh with respect to the mismanagement, dishonesty, or recklessness on the part of railway, banking, or financial associations, it is very cheering to see something on the other side of the account; and when this is brought out in bold relief, in association with mining enterprise, it is necessarily with more satisfaction that we draw attention to the subject—a matter so interesting to the class interests which the MINING JOURNAL represents—a branch of British industry which, until lately, it was the fashion to deride by those who were the ready promoters of the many wretched schemes which have brought such discredit on our commercial relations with other countries within the last two years.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings of a special general meeting of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, held on Monday last, for the purpose of confirming a contract which had been entered into with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with respect to the supply of coal. The Nerbudda Company is one of progress and prosperity, and, therefore, comes out conspicuously in contrast to the numbers of schemes, disconnected with mining, which are now making their names conspicuous in the Courts of Chancery or Bankruptcy. By the contract entered into, the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have to supply coal to the railway at such prices as would enable the company to pay dividends at the rate of at least 15 per cent. for the coming year, and from 20 to 25 per cent. for the remaining term, while there was every probability and prospect of the benefit to the shareholders being much more considerable, inasmuch as the calculation was based on the minimum sale to the railway, and quite irrespective of the consumption of coal for more general use (which would be sold, moreover, at a much higher rate—possibly 20 or 40 per cent. above this contract price), or the increased quantity which may be necessary for locomotive purposes. The calculation is that at the expiration of two years, at the outside, the company will raise a minimum of 1800 tons of coal per week, and that nothing further would be required from the shareholders beyond a call of 1*l.* per share, on the new shares, for the purpose of extending the works. It was stated by the Chairman, and it is a point of much moment, both as showing the prudence of the board and the better probability of good results, that all engagements would be for and at the pit's mouth, so as to avoid the chance of loss or depreciation of profits, which often ensue from engaging to deliver at distant points, which might produce difficulties which they could not foresee, and over which they could not have control. The good prospects held out to the proprietary were evidently not

the mere opinion of the board, practical men as they are, but several shareholders bore testimony, in their belief, to the accuracy of the data on which the directors estimated results, and expressed their conviction, from local knowledge and experience, that after the first year the division of profits would be upwards of 20 per cent. These anticipations have reference solely to the supply of coal, and seem only reasonable, when it is borne in mind that all the railways of Western India must eventually be supplied with coal from the resources of the Nerbudda Company, as the concessions granted by the Secretary of State for India to the company comprise the only district in which coal of workable thickness and good quality has been found, so that the extension of railway communication must produce a large demand, not only for their own requirements but for general consumption.

The question of the production of iron, for which the company was also constituted, is a matter of itself, and there was every reason to believe that the result from this source would be, relatively, equivalent to that from the coal. Altogether, it was a most satisfactory meeting, and we trust it is the precursor of others of kindred spirit. Certain it is that matters connected with mining assume a much better tone, and those well capable of judging in these things consider that the coming spring will be one of great activity in every branch of British industry, and that a great revival may be looked for in mining, both at home and in our colonies and dependencies.

In our last publication we alluded to the report, laid before the Legislature of South Australia, respecting the progress of the colony; and the Treasurer's speech on the subject when placing his financial statement before the House. He took rather a gloomy view of the present state of the colony, but expressed his belief that there would be a return of the usual prosperity in a very few months. "Had it not been for the mines, matters would have been still worse," is the expression of the Minister, and there is no ground for doubting his opinions in this respect; yet it is a remarkable fact, demonstrated by the statistical returns, that little or no encouragement was given to the staple produce; and, although the Government dealt liberally with the banks, these establishments fostered almost every other branch of industry, by their assistance in loans and discounts, rather than that which the Treasurer declares was the means of preventing a very much more calamitous state of things. As in the mother country so, apparently, it is in the colonies—that mining enterprise is neglected, if not gratuitously retarded, by those whose position is the result of such industry. Surely, if any country in the world more than another stands indebted to the results of mining it is Australia generally, which has been brought into importance and rapid wealth by the discovery and development of its vast resources of the metals of every kind—not only of the more precious, but of the baser sort, as is the usual acceptance of the terms when applied to gold, silver, copper, lead, &c. Banks quickly grew up on this groundwork, and, if recent disclosures may be taken as a criterion, they seem to give their best support to the squandering and pastoral interests, which, necessarily, are a more fluctuating kind of security, from the variety of causes affecting them, than the plain, straightforward working of the pick and gad. The banks of South Australia had half a million sterling from the Government, and have distributed it liberally for the benefit of certain persons and classes; but now that it is required for public works, the borrowers find it difficult to repay. Great distrust is, therefore, engendered, and large failures have ensued from the impracticability of realising to repay the advances received.

As no returns are furnished by the official statist, or explanation given by the Minister, with reference to the mines and their results, we are left to cull information on this head from isolated statements, but without the means of furnishing a general table. No startling discoveries had been made during the month previous to the departure of the mail, but the great mines continued to yield ore in increasingly large quantities, while the smaller ones kept up their usual supply, so that the progress of mining events was satisfactory. The fifth annual report of the Moonta Mining Company shows that for the previous six months the yield of ore amounted to 11,066 tons, valued at 121,726*l.*, or 11*l.* per ton: leaving a profit of 54,826*l.*, or 4*l.* 19s. per ton. An improved system of dressing the low percentage ores had been introduced, and three dividends of 5*l.* each per share had been paid during the half-year, as well as 8000*l.* worth of plant having been added to the company's property. Of the Yudanumutana it is asserted that the best possible prospects presented themselves, and that the *Conatlo*, then at Port Augusta, had on board about 27 tons of copper ore, bagged, of high percentage, and about 40 tons of copper pigs, representing a money value of about 4500*l.* The Wallaroo Mines are represented as improving rapidly, and bid fair to rival, if not to excel, the Moonta. The lodes as they descend increase in richness, and do not in any way decrease in size. At the Wanditita, a new engine was in course of erection, and operations generally were pushed forward vigorously, as well as at New Cornwall—the adjoining mine. Satisfactory progress was making at the Matta, and at the Karkarilla Mine about 70 tributaries were at work, making good wages. From the Yelta upwards of 155 tons of ore, averaging 28 per cent., were sent away during the month of August. The Enko shows a well-defined lode, and the best indications were presented. A new shaft had been sunk at the Poonah, and the proprietors are said to be sanguine of great success. The Wilkawat yields occasional stones of ore from a lode which, at a greater depth, is calculated to be remunerative. Some splendid specimens of ore had been sent in from the Yelpie Mine. "The increase in the produce of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines," writes a local correspondent, "is evinced by the additional furnaces in course of erection at the smelting-works, being eight reducing and two refining furnaces, and a number of calciners, so, when in operation, to augment the weekly yield of pure copper to about 100 tons."

Strange to say that, although these several mines are thus mentioned, some being of inferior position, no allusion is made to the Burra Burra; and by some the fact of the total absence of mining statistics from the Government report is attributed to the connection of certain officials with this once renowned mine, and the consequent supposition that its showings and doings are not what they used to be. The only point connected with mining of an official character is the introduction of a bill to the House by the Commissioners of Crown Lands for the remission of rent for two, three, and four years to certain mineral lessees of the Crown in the North, "in consideration of the drought, and in order to encourage mining enterprise;" but this even was carried by a majority of only one, and the report of the committee appointed to consider the claims of the Great Northern Mining Company, who complained that the Government had not kept faith with them, was adverse to the applicants, and considered generally in the colony as unjust and impolitic. Altogether, it would seem that mining enterprise in South Australia is left to its own resources, and heeded not, in a proper light, either by the Government or the banks, although the Finance Minister declares in his place in Parliament that had it not been for the mines the depression in trade and commerce generally would have been much worse than it was.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

Though the strike in this district may now be considered as virtually over, there are no indications that trade will revive on this side of Christmas, at all events. Manufacturers of all brands are stating that they have no orders, and that the enquiries from merchants in London and elsewhere indicate that prices are tending downwards. Still a number of the firms here have old contracts to go on with, and so will be able to carry on their works partially. There are very few employers who have started their full number of hands, and, consequently, the foolish conduct of the men in getting up the strike is likely to be very seriously felt by many of the lower-paid classes during the present winter. The only places where the strike still lingers are at Messrs. John Abbot and Co.'s, Gateshead; the Darlington Iron Company; the Skerne Works, Darlington; Richardson and Johnson, and W. Whitwell and Co., Stockton; and Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Middlesbrough. In the latter case the Witton Park men stipulate that they shall have their old places before they return to work, but this the firm decline to accede to, as they mean to stand by those who left the Union, and returned to work some weeks ago. The Middlesbrough works of this company were not to be re-opened this year,

but on the request of the men last week the managers consented to start a portion of the works on the trade terms. The difficulty above referred to has, however, stopped the men, and no settlement has yet been effected.

The Stockton men hold out because the proprietors of some adjoining works have never given notice for a reduction, and are now paying the wages which were generally given before the strike commenced. One of these is a new works, and it is certainly questionable policy to start a fresh concern on prices higher than those paid by the trade of the district, as all action of this kind opens the way for future disputes, and is sure in the end to lead to unpleasant results. The other works which have been in operation are all under the same general management, and it is almost impossible to understand why they did not take part in the general movement for a reduction, especially as they were the only manufacturers who did not adopt a simultaneous notice. That they are able to work to a profit at the present high wages does not seem at all clear, for it is understood that no dividend for the past year has been declared in either of the concerns alluded to. It is expected, however, that in a few days work will be resumed by the Stockton men now on strike. The Darlington Iron Company are at present idle; the resolute action of this firm has won the general admiration of the trade in the district, and it is evident that Mr. Barningham is not going to be beaten. Indeed, it is currently reported that the firm have offers of a considerable number of men from a distance, and that as soon as the arrangements are completed the works will be recommenced, and the old hands will be left to provide themselves with work elsewhere. Abbot's men are standing out because they have been supported by the Brierley Hill Union, and as long as men can get 10s. to 15s. a week, and do nothing, there is a strong temptation to continue the strike.

Meanwhile, looking at the importations of labour during the strike, what are the results? It is a fact that several firms have introduced a considerable number of hands from Staffordshire (North and South), South Yorkshire, and Scotland. In addition to the men thus thrown out, it is evident that not more than 75 per cent. of the old number of hands will be now set on, so that, with the men introduced from other places, nearly one-half the men who started on the strike will have no chance of resuming work till trade should very considerably improve. It is to be hoped that this, together with the serious consequences of the strike itself, will exercise a beneficial influence upon these infatuated ironworkers, who have been the willing dupes of leaders, in many cases, unscrupulous and unprincipled. A good deal is now being said about the high character of these leaders, and about their being only the tools in the hands of the men. Of course, this is nonsense and clap-trap. Where would all strikes be were it not for the mouthing leaders, who fatten on these great disputes? These men cannot be over-high principled, or they would not resort to the duplicity which has been adopted in many cases during the present strike; and, indeed, the way in which they have put the men's case forward shows that they most wilfully perverted the facts of the case. If this is acting honourably, and with high principle, then the leaders of the men deserve the praises which have been heaped upon them. It is much better in all cases of this kind to speak plainly, and not to endeavour to gloss over the more unsightly aspects of a struggle of this kind. The pig-iron trade here still continues very dull, but prices are somewhat firmer, and it is expected that we shall not find makers willing to go lower than they have now done.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, NOV. 28.—The Pig-Iron Market is firmer this week, and quotations are 6d. better than they were at the close of last week for prompt cash, but it cannot be depended on for a day. Makers of ordinary g.m.b. are now sellers at almost same prices as brokers' from store, and this is not likely to add to the firmness of prices. This is, perhaps, the worst feature of the trade, as makers have either entered into the market too early, or else are unable to hold longer. At the end of May this year there were in store the enormous quantity of 530,000 tons; while it is expected that at the end of this month there will not be more than 340,000 tons, a reduction which, in ordinary times, would have sent prices up 5s. a ton at a bound. Now, this fact, it would appear, has little or no influence on prices, and scarcely affects the market one way or the other. The shipments for the week just ended are slightly in excess of last year, having been for this week 12,225 tons, against 10,900 tons same week in 1865. The quantity of Middlesbrough iron in the market has had an adverse influence on prices here. To-day there is not a single transaction to report, the price at the close being 53s. 7½d. buyers, 53s. 9d. sellers, cash. Makers of Malleable Iron are much in need of orders, which cannot be had even at the lowest quotations, and the works are running short time. The bankrupt concern, called the Phoenix Foundry, are contracting operations; and although the concern was a flourishing undertaking, and had been so for half a century and more, the proprietor's power over the business has gone into the hands of his creditors, and it is expected it will be brought to a close, or go into new hands immediately, as, in about a couple of months, the present contracts will have been finished. On Saturday a large number of hands were discharged, and only a few picked men are employed to finish the work in hand.

Coals are dull of sale for house use, owing to the serious curtailment of all kinds of manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. A number of failures are expected here before long—not, happily, in the metal trades, but among the moneyed classes; and there is a widespread feeling of jealousy abroad as to who should be trusted and who should not. The turn of the year is much longer for, in order that the financial atmosphere may be purged of its ignitable ingredients. The foreign and coastwise shipments of coal are 22,695 tons, against 20,030 tons in the same week in 1865, which shows a slight increase, but there is a home decrease which far exceeds the slight increase in shipments.

The *Times*, in speaking of the depression amongst the London shipbuilders, says that the shipbuilding business of the Thames is falling into the hands of French and Clyde shipbuilders. So far as this remark is meant to apply to the Clyde, it is without foundation, as a dozen of our principal shipbuilders could each take in hand another half-a-dozen vessels, as our building trade is narrowed to the smallest possible limits. The yards of Govan, Partick, Meadowsdale, Polthouse, Overnewton, Stobcross, Whiteinch, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Greenock, are nearly all empty, and 50 or 60 first-class vessels might be built in these yards within a twelvemonth. There are plenty of openings for vessels on the Clyde just now, and favourable contracts might be entered into with parties in quest of fast steamers. Messrs. W. Denny Brothers, Dumbarton, have launched this week a very finely-modelled screw, of 1284 tons, named the *Cairo*, for the Eastern trade. Her length is 255 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth to spar-deck, 26½ ft.; and her engines will be direct-action, of 200 horse-power.

YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL WORKS.—We are informed that the statement respecting this company, made by our Glasgow Correspondent in last week's Journal, is altogether incorrect. We very readily comply with the Secretary's request to contradict the assertion, and we have no doubt our Correspondent will next week give every necessary satisfactory explanation.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

NOV. 29.—The state of trade in North Derbyshire continues unaltered, whilst the position of the colliers is somewhat peculiar. During the past week several meetings of Unionists have been held in the district, but it appears they are not to have it all their own way. The non-Union men have had their meetings, at several of which the agitators and their promises have been denounced as false and delusive, and calculated not only to injure the men and their families, but to bring all who join them under a tyranny of the worst character—the tyranny of professional demagogues. On Saturday notice was given to all the Springwell men who reside in the Staveley Company's houses to leave on Saturday next, so that it is more than likely that that pit will be closed. However, there are a good number of men who will not join the Union on any terms, and in the present depressed state of trade in Cornwall and other mining districts, it is not unlikely that large importations of labour will take place, as the proprietors are determined to be masters of their own property, and will not succumb to the dictation of those who are in no way connected with their works. To do so they are prepared to make considerable sacrifices, and are well aware they must give up no small portion of

their trade; so that it is more than likely that the Staveley men, should they return to work in the spring, may find that they have been fighting for nothing, and that they will be in a worse position than they were before. At Whittington the men are busily engaged in putting up huts and tents for those who have left their houses; and as the number out will be considerably increased on Saturday, a large colony will be formed; but whether it will tend to the moral and material advantage of the colonists is very questionable indeed.

In South Yorkshire the Iron Trade is by no means active, nor is there the slightest appearance of its being so. At Milton the puddlers have turned out, in consequence of the lads who have been in the habit of closing the furnace doors when the ball of iron is pulled out being taken from them: still it is not expected, in the present state of trade, that they will remain out. At Elsecar the men opposed the same action, but gave way, and that part of the business is now done by the under-hands. The business done at most of the works is principally for plates, bars, sheets, and hoops, but the requirements of the trade are very moderate indeed. At Elsecar two sheet-mills, which have for some time been undergoing repairs, were set going on Tuesday. The Steel Works at Penistone are kept actively at work, and a large quantity of steel (Bessemer) and engine-cranks and axles are being turned out. At the Frodingham, North Lincolnshire, and other works on the Trent, there is a large output of iron, the district being much busier than almost any other in the country. From the same locality there is a large export of ironstone to various works in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, for mixing with the native ore. The Coal Trade continues brisk, there being plenty of orders from the London and southern markets, both for Silkstone and Barnsley house qualities. There is not so much doing by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway for the Lancashire markets, owing to the number of mills running short time. The exports by way of Hull and Grimsby, to the North of Europe, continue, but, as late advices state that the ice is making its appearance on the Neva, we may shortly expect to see this branch of our trade closed for the season, and with it a number of steamers laid-up for the winter. There is not so much enquiry for coke, owing to the quietness in the iron trade, so that makers refrain from stocking, and just turn out as much as is necessary for immediate requirements.

The inundation of the Swallow Hill Colliery, near Barnsley, owing to the recent floods, has turned out of a rather serious character. The quantity of surface carried away is something enormous, so that some hundreds of tons will have to be laid down. During the week a considerable body of men have been engaged in repairing the roads, but a long time will elapse before the workings are cleared, and whether, seeing that the colliery has not been a remarkably profitable one, the outlay necessary will ever be returned into the pockets of the proprietors is a matter of question. At the North Gawber Colliery, where for a considerable time past one side has been entirely closed, owing to the accumulation of water, powerful pumping engines, worked by compressed air, have just been put down by Messrs. Pigott and Farrar, and it is expected that early in the new year the workings will be cleared, so as to admit of the colliers resuming their labours. At Bolton, Mr. Wilson is busily engaged in putting down his patent furnaces, and there can be no doubt, when once set going and worked willingly, they will be appreciated by the masters for their economy and smoke-consuming qualities, and by the men for their cleanliness, comfort, and coolness.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday a fatal accident took place at the Wharmcliffe Silkstone Colliery, situate about four miles from Barnsley, involving the loss of three lives. It appears that one of the wire ropes in No. 1 shaft broke last week, whilst the second one appeared to be quite good. On Thursday morning Frank Howden and Benjamin Goodlife, blacksmiths, and Joseph Orden, carpenter, were engaged in attaching a new rope to the drum, and having done so, they went to the bottom of the shaft to see that it worked freely. Being satisfied that the rope was properly adjusted, they signalled to be taken up. The engine was then put in motion, and the cage (which was drawn by the second rope) had got about fifty yards up the shaft, when the rope broke, and precipitated the three men to the bottom. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the men taken to the top, but two of them died before the arrival of the surgeon, and the other one in about three hours after.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Nov. 29.—In the home branch of the Iron Trade of South Wales business is conducted on the smallest scale possible—in fact, in most instances the late long-continued depression has increased, and the question of how the existing unpropitious state of things is to be met is seriously engaging the attention of masters. As stated last week, stocking at the present unremunerative quotations is entirely out of the question; even if prices were a little better, makers would not resort to such a process to keep their mills and furnaces fairly going until matters improved, and with the present rate of wages. Hence the ironmasters have only the alternative of either going on short time, and in many cases effecting a complete stoppage of operations, or adopt measures for bringing about a general reduction in wages. When notice of a reduction was given, some months since, there was no doubt that it could have been easily carried out, as the ironworkers were fully prepared to accept the terms, trusting to future improvement in the trade to restore the old scale of payment. A want of unanimity, however, among the employers prevented the notice being generally enforced, and the result was its withdrawal. There is a report that the question has again been seriously taken up, and it would not be at all surprising to see ere long a second notice given for a reduction in wages. The time certainly is not more favourable now than it was previously; indeed, it is doubtful whether it is so propitious; for whilst provisions are equally as dear, with bread one-third higher in price, the demand for steam coal is brisk, the house coal collieries are more actively employed, and a scarcity of hands is experienced. Notwithstanding this, there is no doubt that if the matter was properly laid before the men they would fall in with it, for, as a rule, they are opposed to strikes, and of late there has existed between them and their employers a greater feeling of confidence than was formerly the case. A few home specifications have been placed, but they are of small worth, and large consumers, who formerly gave out their orders for thousands of tons, are now confining them to hundreds. There are, however, indications that, after the winter months have passed away, an improved state of things will take place; but no decided change for the better will be effected until the monetary condition of the country is brought back to its normal state, and confidence is restored throughout the commercial world.

The export trade is, on the whole, fair, and considerable quantities of railway iron, with a moderate supply of bundle and bar iron, have been cleared out for the foreign markets, chiefly for the Northern and Southern States of America, and orders from that country keep steadily coming in. Immediate delivery is, in most cases, required, and the works securing them are actively pushing forward their execution, so that as much as possible may be shipped before the expiration of the year. There is every prospect of a tolerably good spring business with Russia and the provinces of British North America. The continental demand is rather slack, with the exception of Italy, from whence there is a fair enquiry; and transactions with the other foreign markets are of an average character. A slight improvement has taken place in the enquiry for pig-iron, but not to any noticeable extent. For tin-plates there is only a moderate demand, but it is generally thought that old quotations will be restored at the commencement of the new year. The activity which has for so long a period characterised the Steam Coal Trade is well maintained. Large quantities are being cleared out for the French, Spanish, and Mediterranean markets. The West Indies are good purchasers, and a fair tonnage has been shipped for the Antipodes, whilst the coaling stations of the mail-packet service are taking quite an average amount. Loading operations are being carried out at the several ports with much activity, and the docks are well filled with vessels chartered by coal shippers. For house qualities there is a fair local consumption, and the coaling trade is brisk.

The following very serious cases of infringements of colliery rules have come before the Pontypool magistrates:—A young man, named Lovebridge, was charged with having obstructed the air-current at a place where he was at work in the Glyn Pits, at Pontypool, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Iron Company. On Wednesday, the 7th inst., he was in the pit, when he found that the ventilation was not so strong as he expected it to be. He accordingly made an examination, and discovered that an opening made at the top, where the defendant was working, had been closed. This diverted the main current of air, and if he had not found it out he could not tell what might have been the consequence.

What defendant had done was a violation of the 27th rule, which stated that "No person shall injure any air-course, brattice, caution mark, door, stopping, nor put coals, rubbish, nor any other obstruction in any air-course; nor do any other act whereby the lives of the workmen or the security of the mine would be endangered." The defendant was fined 40s., the full penalty allowed by the rule.—James Richards was also charged with having, in the same pit, opened a safety-lamp, and returning the same unlocked. The proceedings were taken against the defendant under the 29th rule, and it was proved that the lamp was given to the defendant on the 13th inst. in a safe condition, and that when he returned it, it was unlocked. Defendant said that the lamp went out, and he opened it, to light it, by means of two sprigs outside the fire-mark. He was afterwards unable to lock it. It was stated that the defendant was unable to read, and the magistrates urged the importance of the most effectual means for making those unable to read acquainted with the rules. The Chairman said the Bench would not be doing their duty if they imposed a less penalty than the rule enacted. It appeared strange to him that the amount of the penalty was so small, and that the matter had not been left to the discretion of the magistrates. If the defendant would not take care of himself, he jeopardised his own and his fellow-workmen's lives, they must make him, and they should inflict the full penalty.—40s.

The London and Merthyr Steam Coal Company's new works, near Hwialan, have been inaugurated by the transmission of the first loaded coal wagons over their incline. There was a large party present, who took great interest in the proceedings, on account of the adoption of a novel plan in this district—running the railway wagons up to the pit's mouth, instead of being loaded at the bottom of the incline from the colliery trams, thus ensuring considerable economy in the company's plant, as well as expedition in the work. The road is laid with the accuracy and strength of an ordinary locomotive way, and the hauling machinery is of great power. A single truck with its load weighs more than 15 tons, and the gradients are, for a great part of the distance, in the proportion of one to six. It is stated that the company intend for the present to confine their operations to the two feet nine vein, which from its smokeless and extraordinary steam-producing qualities, is eagerly sought after by all colliery proprietors who have it within their reach. The output is shortly expected to be fully 200 tons per day, and when the works are thoroughly completed it is computed that quite double that quantity will be realised.

The whole of the Aberaman Works and estate (about 1086 acres) have been sold to Powell's Duffryn Steam Coal Company (Limited). The Aberaman Works have been in the possession of Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., for the past twenty years or so, and they have been carried on steadily by that gentleman during the whole period. The price is said to be under 150,000l., and the works are to be taken to an outgoing concern, with no valuation of any kind. Although they are not large, being composed of four blast furnaces, a small forge and mill, they are compact, and capable of much extension. There is a large area of unworked minerals, and it is said a great part of the estate is freehold. The new company will not be wholly in possession until next January.

Considerable additions are being made to the Pontardawe Chemical Works, Swansea Valley, the works being very much extended. This, of course, is owing to the increase of trade to the concern, which cannot but be gratifying to the manager, Mr. Lewis Lewis, under whose able and careful supervision, as managing proprietor, the works are flourishing.

A change is likely to take place in the postmaster's office of Swansea, the present postmaster, Mr. Howell, having been superseded by an officer in charge from the General Post Office. It is probable that the change will be effected, one of the chief clerks, Mr. T. R. Jones, an able and long-trying officer, will stand a chance of the appointment. Mr. Jones has been connected with the office for many years, understands thoroughly the peculiar official duties of the district, and, by his general attention and courtesy, has secured many and influential friends.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Jeune Sophie, from Cherbourg, with 100 tons of iron ore, for T. Walters; the Allie, from Requejada, with 140 tons of zinc ore to order; the Louisa, from Cherbourg, with 170 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; the Theta, from Cobija, with 500 tons of iron ore, and 200 tons of pig-iron, for H. Bath; the Mary Stella, from Camillas, with 150 tons of zinc ore to order; the Norseman, from San Francisco, with 91 tons of silver ore, and 800 tons of copper ore, for T. Wood and Co.; the Jeune St. Pierre, from Cherbourg, with 120 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; the Knowsley, from Carrizal, with 320 tons of copper regulus, and 500 ditto, for T. Wood and Co.; and the Sjöfroken, from San Francisco, with 885 bags of silver ore, for Vivian and Son; 385 tons of copper ore, and 20 tons of silver ore, for T. Wood and Co.

FORMATION OF A COLLIERS' PROTECTION AND BENEFIT SOCIETY FOR THE BRISTOL DISTRICT.—On Wednesday (yesterday) evening a meeting of colliers was held at the Coach and Horses Inn, Bristol, for the purpose of forming and organising a society, having for its objects the protection of the labour of the miner, to secure legal regulations for miners, to give pecuniary assistance to members in the event of their meeting with any accident whilst following their occupation, and to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the members of this society pledge themselves to be good and true to each other until they have gained their object. Mr. Haskins, the secretary, stated that 230 members had been already enrolled, and the subscriptions received up to the present time amounted to 12l. 15s. The object of the society was to provide a fund, from which might be defrayed the cost of interring deceased members and the wives and families of members. The society is to be called "The Miners' Good Intent Society." Mr. Cansey presided. It was proposed and carried unanimously—that the

draw a perpendicular to it in

$A B = \frac{1}{10}$

PERRANARWORTHALL, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF
ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS
of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of
any amount of machinery.
London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Memorial to the late Nicholas Wood, Esq.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE NICHOLAS WOOD, ESQ.—At a PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers to this Fund, held in Newcastle on the 10th November, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that the proposed MEMORIAL should be in the FORM of a HALL to be ERECTED in NEWCASTLE, for the use of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, to be available for all classes of the Mining Community, under the arrangement of the Council of the Institute. It was also resolved that there should be placed in this hall Busts of Mr. Wood and of others who had been distinguished in this district as Mining or Civil Engineers, &c. It is estimated that the sum required for the purpose will be from £5000 to £6000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously advanced	£445 14 0
The Hutton Coal Company, Hutton	250 0 0
T. E. Forster, Esq., President of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Newcastle	100 0 0
Hugh Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Coal Trade, Earsdon	100 0 0
Hugh Taylor, Jun., Esq., Chipchase Castle	100 0 0
Edward Potter, Esq., Cramlington	100 0 0
John Taylor, Esq., Earsdon	100 0 0
Messrs. James Jolley and Co., Newcastle	100 0 0
Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., Newcastle	25 0 0
Chas. Wm. Anderson, Esq., Cleaton Park	21 0 0
R. S. Johnson, Esq., Haswell	21 0 0
G. B. Forster, Esq., Backworth	21 0 0
T. G. Hurst, Esq., Backworth	20 0 0
James Hughes, Esq., London	10 0 0
H. S. Stobart, Esq., Winton Tower	10 0 0
F. F. Boyd, Esq., Moor House	10 0 0
W. A. Wooller, Esq., Cold Knot	10 0 0
R. W. Swinburne, Esq., Newcastle	6 6 0
George Cockburn, Esq., Newcastle	6 6 0
David Greig, Esq., Leeds	6 6 0
Andrew Reid, Esq., Newcastle	6 6 0
John Wilson, Esq., Leeds	6 6 0
The Tyne Iron Company, Newcastle	5 5 0
Christian Alhusen, Esq., Newcastle	5 5 0
J. J. Atkinson, Esq., Chilton Moor	5 5 0
Mr. George Clark, Sunderland	5 5 0
Mr. George Clarke, Jun., Sunderland	5 5 0
Messrs. Armstrong and Foster, Sunderland	5 5 0
S. B. Coxon, Esq., Usworth	5 5 0
Wm. Cockburn, Esq., Hutton House	5 5 0
Messrs. Samuel Tyack and Co., Sunderland	5 5 0
R. P. Phillips, Esq., Newcastle	5 5 0
John Middleton, Esq., Newcastle	5 5 0
Cuth. Berkley, Esq., Marley Hill	5 5 0
Crawford Marley, Esq., Darlington	5 5 0
The Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle	5 5 0
Robert Sharp, Esq. (second subscription), Sunderland	5 5 0
Messrs. R. Richardson and Son, Hull	3 3 0
Henry Watson, Esq., Newcastle	3 3 0
Messrs. R. Marshall and Co., Newcastle	3 3 0
Mr. Thomas Hepplewhite, Lyons	3 3 0
Mr. Robert Elliott, Pensher (second subscription)	2 2 0
William Hunter, Esq., Newcastle	2 2 0
Mr. John Swallow, West Hartlepool	2 2 0
Mr. Michael Hopper, Hetton Colliery	2 2 0
Messrs. Reed and Sons, Newcastle	2 2 0
Wm. Green, Jun., Esq., Newcastle	2 2 0
Robert Simpson, Esq., Blaydon	2 2 0
J. B. Simpson, Esq., Blaydon	2 2 0
Mr. J. Fawcett, Pittington	2 10 0
Frank N. Wardell, Plashetta Colliery, Northumberland	1 1 0
Mr. Joseph Rosecamp, Elmore	1 1 0
Mr. Daniel Bland, Merton Moor Cottage	1 1 0
Mr. Stephen Gibson, Merton Moor	1 1 0
Mr. William Minto, Hetton-le-Hole	1 1 0
Mr. George Scott, Ferry Hill	1 1 0
Mr. Robert Clay, Sunderland	1 1 0
Mr. Michael Johnson, Dows	1 1 0
Mr. William Spenser, Gateshead	1 1 0
Mr. George Dixon, Bensham Cottage	1 1 0
Mr. John Corbett, Bensham	1 1 0
Mr. William Hepplewhite, Lyons	1 1 0
Mr. James Davidson, Dalkeith	1 1 0
Mr. J. J. Roddam, Stanhope	1 1 0
Wm. Alexander, Esq., Glasgow	1 1 0
Mr. Wm. Anderson, Chilton Moor	1 1 0
George H. Gooch, Esq., Lintz Colliery	1 1 0
Mr. John Wakefield, Lyons	1 1 0
Mr. William Rennie, Moorsley	0 15 0
Mr. John Hatley, Houghton	0 10 6
Mr. Walker Tate, Elmore	0 10 6
Mr. Joseph Johnson, Carr House	0 10 6
Mr. Joshua Lancaster, Ligan	0 10 6
Mr. Henry Jackson, Tyldesley, near Manchester	0 10 6
Mr. Ralph Cleghorn, Lyons	0 10 6
Mr. John Cowell, Moorsley	0 10 6
Mr. Daniel Fawcett, Pittington	0 10 6
Mr. Thomas Elliott, Pittington	0 10 6
Mr. George Mitcheson, Hetton	0 10 6
John Wakefield, Elmore	0 10 6
Sundry Small Sums	1 11 0
Total	£1612 6 6

Subscriptions will be received by the following Members of the Committee:—
 Mr. T. E. FORSTER. Mr. EDWARD POTTER.
 Mr. I. L. BELL. Mr. R. P. PHILIPSON.
 Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, JUN. Mr. H. T. MORTON.
 Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT. Mr. GEORGE COCKBURN.

By any of the bankers in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by the Treasurer and Secretaries.
 R. F. BOYD, Moor House, near Durham, Hon. Treasurer.
 G. B. FORSTER, Backworth, near Newcastle, } Hon.
 JOHN TODD, Hetton-le-Hole, Fence Houses, } Secretaries

RED LION HOTEL, TRURO.—OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, COMMERCIAL, AND POSTING HOUSE. In returning thanks to the nobility, gentry, commercial gentlemen, and the public generally for their patronage for many years past, Mrs. DOBB begs to inform them that no effort on her part will be wanting to afford every comfort, and thus obtain a continuation of their support.

Superior accommodation to families, tourists, and mining gentlemen travelling on business or pleasure, at moderate charges. Ladies' and gentlemen's coffee and private sitting-rooms. Table d'hôte daily. First-class cooks. Dog-carts, vagnettes, and carriages of all descriptions. Hearse and mourning-coaches. Excursion and railway omnibuses. Orders for bed-rooms, dinner, or posting, promptly attended to. Stock and show-rooms for commercial purposes. An omnibus to meet every train.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY OF WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the

SOLE LICENSEES,
 MESSRS. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Who SUPPLY PUMPS AND LICENCES.
 Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE,
 Mr. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND,
 MESSRS. P. and W. MACLELLAN, 127 and 129, IRONGATE, GLASGOW.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warranty, orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock Devon.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Messrs. STEDDENICK AND CO.,
 ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

Invested capital and reserve fund, £250,000.
 Annual income, £25,000.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £6 secures £1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week while laid up by Injury.

For particulars apply to the Local Agents, at the Railway Stations, and OFFICES, 44, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT TREWOLLACK WIRAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 23rd day of November Inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by James Pearce, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurlow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Friday, the 7th day of December next, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

EDWARD CHILCOTT, of Tavistock (Solicitor for the Petitioner).
 JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, of Truro (Agent of the said Solicitor).
 Dated the 26th day of November, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 24th day of November Inst., on the petition of Humphry Williams, Edward Brydges Williams, Edward Sheppard Carus-Wilson, and Arthur Champion Phillips Williams, all of Truro, bankers and co-partners, and of George Stoughton Arnall, of the same place, merchant, creditors of the said company, it was ordered that the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for the said Petitioners).
 Dated Truro, 27th November, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL ELLEN MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of the Court has appointed Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
 Dated the 27th day of November, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, in the parishes of Phillack and Gwinnear, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:

ONE 45 IN. PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, with first piece of rod.
 A quantity of pumps of various sizes, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Moss, the officer of the Court in possession at the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
 Dated Truro, November 27th, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST FURDON MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed the 19th day of December next, at Eleven o'clock A.M., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
 Dated this 29th day of November, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW CONCORD SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on the 7th day of December, 1866, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.

And for the purpose of such proof, they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations. W. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.
 Dated the 27th day of November, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Harvey v. Broster and Co., and dated the 11th day of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, at One o'clock in the afternoon,

25 (TWENTYFIVE) SHARES of the defendant Henry Elton,
 20 (TWENTY) SHARES of the defendant John Moor; and
 5 (FIVE) SHARES of the defendant John Tate,
 Of and in the said MINE, J. ROBERTS, Truro
 (Agent for R. W. Childs, 25, Coleman-street, London, Plaintiff's Solicitor).
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th November, 1866.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN, PARISH OF CADOXTON-JUXTA-NEATH.
SALE OF AN IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Thursday, the 12th December, 1866, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in one lot, the important FREEHOLD ESTATE, containing in the whole upwards of ONE HUNDRED ACRES, situate adjoining the turnpike road leading from Neath to Swansea, and close to the Llan-amlet Station of the Great Western Railway, known as "LONLAS," comprising a delightfully situated and handsome modern RESIDENCE, with ornamental grounds, cultivated lands, and woodland. A highly valuable BUILDING SITE, with extensive frontage for dwelling-houses, cottages, &c., also admirably adapted for the erection of IRON, TIN-PLATE, WIRE, or other works, together with a valuable FIRE-BRICK MANUFACTORY, five dwelling-houses, and the reversion in fee of a public-house and nineteen cottages and premises, held on lease by various parties at annual ground rents. A plan of the estate may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. NEWMAN, LYON, and NEWMAN, Solicitors, 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, and Yeovil, Somerset; to Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Solicitor, Neath; or to the Auctioneer, at his offices, at Neath and Swansea.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Particulars of a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE SILATE AND COPPER PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate in NORTH WALES, within about four miles of shipping port, to which place a railway, running for nearly two miles parallel to and within a few hundred yards of the estate, will enable the produce to be conveyed at an almost nominal cost. There are upon the property four or five very EXTENSIVE SILATE VEINS and a VALUABLE COPPER MINE.

Three quarries have been opened, and the works in either case brought nearly to completion, several cargoes of excellent slates having been sold, as also a large quantity of very rich copper ore. There are about 800 yards of levels, 100 yards of shafts, about one mile of iron rails laid down, foreman's house, magazine, &c.
 The lease is for a term of NINETEEN YEARS, WITHOUT ANY RENT OR ROYALTY WHATSOEVER. These unusually favourable terms very much enhance the value of the property. There are reports and opinions of seven or eight of the most eminent authorities as well as other opinions as to the capabilities and nature of the property. In addition to the three quarries alluded to another vein of slate has been opened upon and tested. The property offers unusual facilities for sub-letting in four or five divisions, exclusive of the copper, the quarries being far apart, and the existing works as advanced in either case, either division being sufficiently large for one company or firm.
 The property possesses great natural advantages. Many thousands of pounds have been expended on the works, which have been carried out in a thoroughly substantial manner, the heavy expenditure of capital and inevitable loss of time attending the opening of all quarries having been already incurred. The terms of purchase will be made easy; one-third will be required in cash, half of which must be paid at once, and half at a date to be decided upon. Two-thirds of the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage of the lease for four or five years if desired.

Application in first instance to be made to "M. S. A." Deacon's Library, Leadenhall-street, London.

MUNDIC FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, at WHEAL PALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINE, BALDHO, near TRURO, from SIX HUNDRED to SEVEN HUNDRED TONS MONTHLY of GOOD SULPHURIC MUNDIC, containing about 45 per cent. of sulphur. Also, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of COPPERY MUNDIC. Parties desirous of contracting for the purchase of the same may have samples by applying to Capt. KITTO, the agent on the mine; or to Mr. JOHN PASCOE, purser, Truro.—Dated November 23, 1866.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY.—THE WESTMINSTER LEAD MINES.—These Mines are situated in the parish of LLANARMEIN, and within six miles of the town of MOID, FLINTSHIRE. The sett extends two miles in length on the course of the veins, and about half a mile in breadth, and have been worked by the present company for the last 25 years, and through the death of several of them the present survivors are under the necessity of winding-up the concern. The eastern portion of the sett is now in full operation, and on which are THREE STEAM-ENGINES erected, for the purpose of pumping, winding, crushing, &c., with the necessary plant, all of which are now in good working order.
 Plans and sections can be viewed, and every information obtained, from Capt. FLOYD, on the mines.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, either entire or in parts, the BWLCH GWYN SLATE QUARRY.—This quarry is situated in the parish of LLANGYLLIN, in the county of MERIONETH, being within about a mile and a half to Barmouth Harbour, and about 500 yards to the Barmouth Junction on the Cambrian Railway. The proprietors have a right to construct a tramway to the latter place. The quarry has been sufficiently worked, so as to prove beyond all doubt that there is an inexhaustible supply of slate. Upwards of 15,000 slates have already been manufactured out of a very limited space. There is an ample room for tipping rubbish, and the natural position of the hill (on which the quarry stands) is most advantageous for developing the quarry upon an extensive scale. Reports from good authorities upon slate quarries may be had upon application.
 For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM JONES, Havod, Llanberis, via Carnarvon.

LEAD MINE SHARES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, SEVEN (15th) SHARES of DOWPOT SYKE MINE. In the manor of Alston, in the county of CUMBERLAND; and TWO (100th) SHARES of GREUWITH MINE, also near Alston. The Dowpot Syke Mine is situated about 1½ mile from the town of Alston aforesaid, close to the main road leading to Alston, and in a rich part of the district for lead ore. The sett joins Hudgill Burn, and was the richest mine in Alston Moor, and lies between Hudgill Burn and Guttergill Mines, both of which have been very productive, and paid good dividends. During the last twelve months, after paying all the expenses of working the Dowpot Syke Mine, a good balance has been left in favour of the company. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. PEART, mining agent, Alston, Cumberland; or to Mr. FORSTER, solicitor, Brampton, Cumberland.

SALE OF VALUABLE COLLIERIES.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that VALUABLE PROPERTY known as BIRCHGROVE GRAIGOLA COLLIERIES, consisting of about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of the BEST STEAM COAL (on the Government list), unworked, and situate about five miles from the port of Swansea.

The above collieries comprise two walled shafts, fitted on the newest and most improved principle, with FOUR powerful STEAM ENGINES (two large, nearly new), with horizontal cylinders; and houses, buildings, workshops (complete), with residences, dwelling-houses, &c. All the eligible extensive contracts and business made over to the purchaser.

This property is intersected by the Swansea Vale Railway for upwards of a mile, and the two collieries communicate therewith by convenient sidings, and are in close proximity to the Great Western Railway.

Also the LEASE of wharf for shipping at Swansea, including all interest, wagons, trams, &c., of every description necessary, and in perfect order.

Also, the LEASE of about four hundred acres of surface land, in good farming order, with homesteads, stock, &c.

Apply to W. M. HAGON, Esq., 31, Fenchurch-street, London; or to Mr. EVAN DANIEL, mining engineer and estate agent, Christiana-street, Swansea.

VALUABLE COAL MINES, TO BE LET, IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO BE LET, from Christmas next, the MINES of COAL lying under portions of the LINLEY WOOD ESTATE, in the parish of AUDLEY, containing about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES.

These mines include the Seven and Eight-foot Banbury, two of the best house-fire coals in North Staffordshire, which are extensively worked in the adjoining lands, as well as the Ten-foot, Little Row, Two Row, the Bulhurst, and other valuable seams, all at moderate depths.

The intended branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, from Silverdale to Alsager (which will be opened in June, 1868), will run through the estate, and afford direct communication with Silverdale and the various towns of the Potteries, as well as with Crewe, and all parts of Cheshire and Shropshire.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. BATE, Estate Agent, Springfield, near Newcastle-under-Lyme; or to Messrs. KEARY and SON, Solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.—Nov. 21, 1866.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS.

REPAIRERS OF IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,

AND BRACICE CLOTH FOR MINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

ELLIS LEVER,

PATENTEE,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED 1847.
 OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY

(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, AND BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES, REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.

IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

London Agent—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

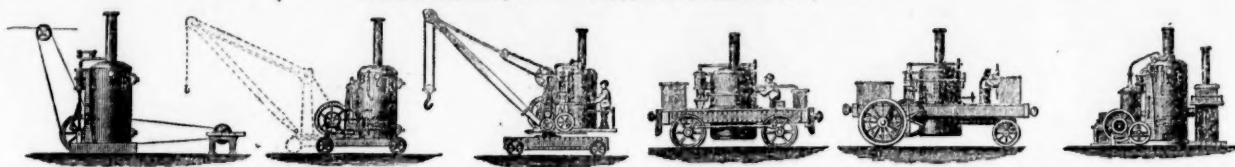
STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.



STATIONARY ENGINE, From 1 to 30-horse power. No building required.
 PORTABLE HOIST, 1 to 30-horse power. With or without jib.
 STEAM CRANE, 30 cwt. to 20 tons. For wharf or rail.
 CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE, 5 to 27-horse power. For steep inclines and quick curves.
 TRACTION ENGINES, 5 to 27-horse power. Light and heavy.
 SHIP'S ENGINE, Winding, cooking, and distilling. Passed by Government for half water.

* These engines were selected by H.M. Commissioners to receive and send away the heavy machinery in the International Exhibition.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES they are extensively USED for GENERAL PURPOSES, and also in situations where STEAM-ENGINES OF THE ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION CANNOT BE APPLIED.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE,—11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., AND LONDON WORKSHOPS, 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, S.

ENGINES OF EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK for SALE or HIRE, and ALL OUR MANUFACTURES GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

Parties are cautioned against buying or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1861, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXHIBITION held in Paris, in 1865.



BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF POWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Gun-Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.



PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN-COTTON PRODUCES NO SMOKE, and having been further REDUCED IN PRICE is now by far the CHEAPEST as well as the SAFEST material which can be used in any description of mining or quarrying work.

Sample cases, together with every information, may be obtained from—THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., 173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. AGENT—Mr. Thorne.

GUN-COTTON has been constantly used with great success in the tunnel of the Aberdeen Water-Works, lately opened by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,



MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,

TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-

NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK

AXLES, SHAFTS and

FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED

BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON.

SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED

GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON.

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon

Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.,

Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

A. JEFFERY,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT

MAKER,

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

TO MINE MANAGERS, AGENTS, AND

SURVEYORS.

GENTLEMEN,—I most respectfully beg to

inform you that my Manufacture for Mine

Surveying and Drawing Instruments is now

in full operation, and THEODOLITES, DIALS,

LEVELS, MEASURING CHAINS, ENGINE COUNT-

ERS, ASSAY SCALES and WEIGHTS, PROTRACT-

ORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, and

all kinds of SURVEYING and MAPPING IN-

STRUMENTS are kept in stock or made to

order on the shortest notice.

Having been confined for several years ex-

clusively to the manufacture of first-class

Mine Surveying Instruments—which profes-

sion I trust I have to some degree master-

ed, I am enabled to undertake with confi-

dence any manufacture, which cannot be sur-

passed for accuracy and general good

quality by any firm either in the metropolis or the provinces.

All kinds of repairs and alterations made to instruments.

All work executed under my own direct supervision, and none but experienced

assistants employed.

All work guaranteed as first-class for quality and accuracy, and, if found

defective, forfeited. Soliciting your kind favour,

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

A. JEFFERY.

Camborne, July 28, 1866.

THE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS).—The "IRON

TRADE CIRCULAR" is eminently the Business Journal of the Mining

Districts. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete; comprising,

not only the business news of the South Staffordshire District, but generally of

the entire Mining Districts of the Kingdom. Annual subscription, £2 2s. (or

£6 6d. quarterly in advance). Advertisements and orders to be addressed to

Mr. GEORGE RYLAND, Union-passage, Birmingham.

[From the Quarterly Trade Circular, Pittsburgh, United States.]

"Among our foreign exchanges, there is one we had intended long since in-

troducing to our readers, the "Iron Trade Circular (Rylands)," published weekly

at Birmingham, England, at £2 2s. (postage free). To those who desire to be

kept fully advised upon the foreign iron and hardware markets this publication

is a valuable one, and we present its name to our readers, from conviction of its

value to the American trade."

FINANCE, RAILWAYS, AND MINING IN THE UNITED

STATES.—Persons in the United Kingdom and the colonies interested in

the above should order THE STOCKHOLDER: MONITOR OF FINANCE AND

INDUSTRY, MINING AND RAILWAY RECORD. Published every Tuesday

morning, at No. 72, William-street, New York, U.S.A., 16 pages 4to, at \$6 per an-

num for European subscriptions, postage prepaid; six months, \$3. Accurate

quotations of all important Bonds and Stock Securities in the United States;

Government, State, City, Bank, Insurance, Petroleum, Mining, and other mis-

cellaneous Joint-Stock Organisations, with the Financial Statements of the

same; Notices of Payment of Interest and Dividends; with numerous papers on

United States Finance, and the Railway and mining interests of that country.

Advertisers will find this journal an excellent medium for advertising in the United

States; their manufactures and inventions. Subscriptions and advertisements

received at the office of the LONDON MINING JOURNAL, 25, Fleet-street, E.C., and

at Mr. F. ALGAR, agent, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS,

published by Profs. SILLIMAN and DANA (aided editorially by Profs.

Hay, Agassiz, Gibbs, Johnson, Brush, and Newton), at New Haven, Connec-

ticut, every other month, commencing each year with January, in numbers of

eight pages each, making two volumes a year. Now in its forty-eighth year. The

twenty-second volume (or forty-second volume of second series) commences on

July 1, 1866. Messrs. Tribner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, London, agents.

THE WREXHAM ADVERTISER, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINT-

SHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES REGISTER

(Established 1848).—The town of Wrexham forms the centre of a large and im-

portant agricultural and mining district, which, from the increasing attention

of capitalists, aided by the advantages afforded by new railways, is rapidly in-

creasing in population, and bids fair to rival Wolverhampton in commercial

importance. The Advertiser, partaking of the general prosperity, has largely

increased its weekly circulation, 1000 more copies being now issued of each im-

pression than at the close of 1864, and it now has a circulation more than dou-

ble that of any other paper published in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is the

medium by which advertisers can fully and effectually communicate with

the public generally in those counties. Price 2d., stamped 3d. Published by

Bayly and Bradley, Advertiser office, Wrexham.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT

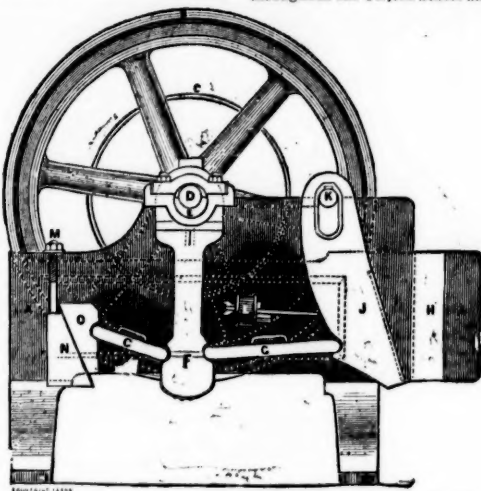
GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Moreton reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw, about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. ORD and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovea, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

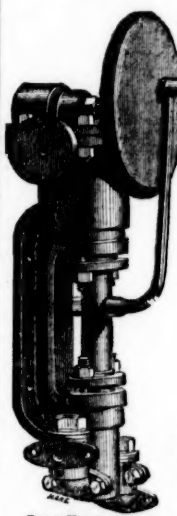
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED BY

THE NEW PATENT DONKEY STEAM PUMP.

[SPECIFICATION.]



SIDE ELEVATION.

This Pump is constructed on an entirely novel and simple principle, there being only a crank-shaft and fly-wheel of small size, the slide-valve being worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the valves being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joints faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

Size.	Ram.	Stroke.	Approx. h.p.	Approx. gal.	Price.	Price of Giffard's Injector.	
	in.	in.	boiler supplied.	thrown p. hour.		In brass.	In iron.
No. 4	1½	3	15	230	£10 10	£15	£10 10
5	1¾	3	22	350	12 12	19	13 10
6	1¾	4	30	500	14 14	23	16 10
7	2¼	4	40	700	17 0	27	19 10
8	2¼	5½	55	900	19 10	32	22 10
9	2½	5½	75	1150	22 10	36	25 10
10	2½	6½	90	1420	25 10	40	28 10
11	2¾	6½	110	1720	28 10	45	31 10
12	2¾	8	120	2000	31 10	50	34 10
N.B. All the foregoing similar to Giffard's Injector.					All guaranteed to work efficiently.		

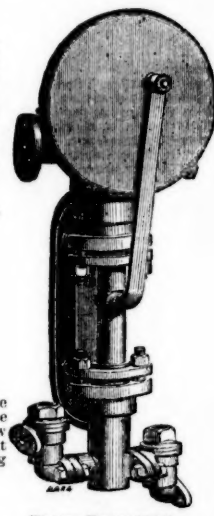
N.B.—Sizes and capacities similar to Giffard's Injector. All guaranteed to work efficiently.

Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery in London.

Giffard's Injector will not force water over 120° Fahr., while these pumps possess the great advantage of being able to pump boiling water. Giffard's Injector will not draw water over 6 ft. deep, while these pumps draw water 15 ft., and by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity will draw 30 ft. deep. These pumps begin to work at 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used. Sizes up to No. 10 kept in stock. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or as fire-engines, can be made in a few days on application to the undersigned.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.,

80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S.



FRONT ELEVATION.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN

COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)

Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

Published every morning, price 1d.

Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North

Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' WEEKLY REPORT ON

THE IRON TRADE.—The "WEEKLY REPORT ON THE IRON

TRADE" is a reliable authority on all matters connected with the various trades

of the Iron and Mining Districts of North and South Staffordshire, Cleveland

District, North and South Wales, and Scotland. The list of subscribers comprises

the names of the leading firms in the great centres of industry above referred to.

It contains complete, authentic, and unbiased information relative to the various

branches of the metallic trades in all parts of the country.

Arrangements have been made for illustrating advertisements with block en-

gravings, &c. Subscriptions, payable in advance:—One year, post free, £2 2s.;

half-year, post free, £1 1s.; quarter-year, post free, 10s. 6d. Remittances may

be made in postage stamps. Advertisements and orders to be addressed—

"Charles Ryland and Sons, The Mount, Handsworth, Birmingham."

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural,

and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buck-

ley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has at-

tended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in

drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an ad-

vertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies,

and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation

throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers com-

bined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events,

and devotes particular attention to the mining and oil trade interests of the dis-

trict—special articles appearing from week to week. All communications should

be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesdydderwen, Mold.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND

MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the

organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining

and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been

closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only news-

paper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one pub-

lished more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher,

Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

Plates, 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d., by post 11s.

THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC

AND SURVEYING.

By WILLIAM RICKARD,

Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Prin-

cipal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING

JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—Before

seeking aid from the so-called remedies without medicine, read this va-

luable work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss

of Appetite, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrhoea, &c., with Plain Directions for

Perfect Restoration to Health. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of two

postage stamps. Letters of enquiry or details of case promptly answered.

Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

DR. WATSON (of the Lock Hospital), F.R.S., Member of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the SELF-CURE OF NERVOUS

and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Timidity, In-

capacity for Exertion, &c., with means for perfect restoration. Sent free for

two stamps by Dr. WATSON, No. 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, London.

Consultations daily from 11 till 3, and 6 till 8; Sundays, 10 till 1.

Just published, post free for two stamps,

WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, demonstrating the

true causes of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits,

Indigestion, Want of Energy, Premature Decline, with plain directions for per-

fect restoration to health and vigour, WITHOUT MEDICINE. Sent free on re-

ceipt of two stamps, by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South-crescent,

Russell-square, London, W.C.

CONSULT DR. HAMMOND (of the Lock Hospital, &c.),

No. 11, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C., in all those ailments

which tend to embitter and shorten life, and especially those termed peculiar and

confidential. At home, Nine to Two, and Six to Eight; Sundays, Ten to Twelve.

The "Self-Curative Guide" post free, six stamps.

N.B.—Cases of recent infection cured in two days.

Just published, free six stamps,

LITERARY PHOTOGRAPHS; OR SECRET LIFE PICTURES.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	8 7 8	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
300	Borlase, c. St. Just	10 0 0	—	—	48 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Salt Company	10 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Sept. 1866
1000	Bronford, c. Cardigan*	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	0 16 0	1 6 0	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, s. l. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Eryn, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	20	—	20 18 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	367 10 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s. l. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	167 0 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock*	1 0 0	435	—	1042 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1866
258	Dolcoath, c. l. Camborne	128 17 6	320	—	816 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 1866
6144	East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	5 1/4	5 1/4	14 5 6	0 2 6	June, 1866
300	East Darren, c. l. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	136 10 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1866
128	East Pool, c. l. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400	—	387 10 0	2 10 0	Nov. 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. l. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	1 6 0	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wrentham	3 9 0	10	—	2 7 6	0 10 0	Oct. 1866
2800	Foxdale, c. l. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	69 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1866
5000	Frank Matthews, c. l. Wrexham*	2 18 0	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, c. l. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	18 1/2	17 1/2	5 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
2908	Great Wheal Vor, c. l. Helston*	40 0 0	17 1/2	15 1/2	10 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1866
1024	Herodfoot, c. l. near Liskeard*	8 10 0	32	31 32	39 0 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c. l. Helston*	5 10 6	—	—	0 10 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
400	Lisburne, c. l. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	480 10 0	3 0 0	Sept. 1866
9000	Marke Valley, c. l. Cardigan	4 10 6	4	3 1/4	3 9 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
3000	Minera Brea, c. l. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. l. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	205 8 0	3 0 0	July, 1866
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. l. Clontarf	3 5 0	18	16 1/2	0 6 0	2 6 0	Mar. 1866
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore*	3 10 0	2 1/2	3 1/2	157 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
600	New Merriestown and Middleton*	20 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	May, 1866
200	Pant-y-Glen, s. l. St. Just	50 0 0	—	—	81 17 8	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
1120	Providence, c. l. Uny Lelant*	10 6 7	23	—	539 10 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1866
512	South Darren, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	330	325 330	1 9 0	0 5 0	June, 1866
6000	South Darren, c. St. Cleer	9 0 0	10	9 10	18 6 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. l. Pool, Illogan*	2 10 0	—	—	15 7 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1866
2000	W. Chiverton, c. l. Perranzabuloe*	—	60	58 60	481 14 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1866
400	Wheal Basset, c. l. Illogan*	5 2 6	70	67 1/2	622 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. l. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4295	Wheal Gwilly, c. l. St. Agnes*	5 4 6	—	—	2 19 0	0 1 6	May, 1866
2900	Wheal Rose, c. l. St. Agnes*	—	—	—	1 9 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
296	Wheal Seton, c. l. Camborne*	58 10 0	150	140 145	231 15 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
1040	Wheal Treawny, c. l. Liskeard*	5 17 0	8	—	54 6 0	0 8 0	June, 1866
17000	Wicklow, c. l. Wicklow	2 10 0	23	—	45 15 0	0 18 0	Oct. 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1200	Bryn Gwyn, c. l. Mold*	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. l. Gwinnar	31 10 0	—	—	75 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
1055	Cradock Moor, c. St. Cleer	11 5 0	—	—	2 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
6000	East Carn Brea, c. l. Redruth*	3 15 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. c. l. Helston*	1 6 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	West Basset, c. l. Illogan*	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, c. l. Christow*	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. l. Menheniot*	8 0 0	12	11 12	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

5000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	9 1/4	8 1/4	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1866
21500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta*	10 0 0	—	—	1 5 4	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
15000	Fortuna, c. l. Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	22 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia*	20 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	per annum.	—
10000	Gousses, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	—	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
5000	Linares, c. l. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1865
5000	New Wildberg, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	2 0 0	—	—	19 10 0	0 18 6	Dec. 1865
5000	Panuello, c. l. France*	3 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1865
90000	Pontcharra, c. l. France*	20 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1865
27500	Port Phillip, c. l. China*	1 0 0	1 1/2	7 1/2	68 15 0	4 0 0	May, 1866
10000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. l.	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
51000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	22	21 23	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1866
40000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1866
10000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1866

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c. l.	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1863
20000	Australian, c. l. South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
2434	Burra, c. l. South Australia*	5 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. l. Cuba*	40 10 0	—	—	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Coppor Mining Company, c. l. Chile	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil*	14 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian, c. l.	2 10 0	—	—	1 12 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lusitania (Portugal)*	3 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
13815	Mariquita and New Granada*	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
43174	United Mexican, c. l. Mexico*	28 5 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yudamutana, c. l. S. A. l.	2 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
35000	Alamillos, c. l. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France* [16750 lbs. pd.]	1 12 0	—	—	—
20000	Capula, c. l. Mexico*	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Chontales, c. l. Nicaragua*	10 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Coppor Mining Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd.]	2 15 0	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey, c. l. Brazil*	4 10 0	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company*	5 0 0	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	1 10 6	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. l. New Granada*	1 11 6	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. l. South Australia*	1 11 6	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, c. l. New Zealand*	5 0 0	—	—	—
12500	Nerbuddi Coal and Iron* [6000 £5 pd., 6500 £4 pd.]	—	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	1 15 0	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. l. New Zealand* [5000 fully paid]	1 10 0	—	—	—
6000	Pest River Land and Mineral*	100 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Pestarene, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Quebrada, c. l. Venezuela*	10 0 0	—	—	—
10174	Rhenish Consolidated, c. l. [5000 £5 pd., 4175 £2 10s. pd.]	0 7 6	—	—	—
40000	Rosa Grande, c. l. Brazil*	2 0 0	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. l. Mexico*	2 0 0	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. l. Spain*	5 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Schlossberg Colliery*	10 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Val Antigua, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	0 15 0	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, c. l. [3000 £5 pd.]	5 10 0	—	—	—
5000	Valdemar Mining Company*	20 0 0	—	—	—
25000	Valderrama, c. l. Italy*	0 15 0	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. l. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. l. [10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
8000	Worthing, c. l. South Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, c. l. South Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
40000	Alliance*	25 0 0	19	14 1/2	—
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance*	5 0 0	5	4 1/2	—
20000	Australasian*	40 0 0	63	60 62	—
10000	Bank of Egypt*	25 0 0	31	29 31	—
10000	Bank of New Zealand*	10 0 0	18 1/2	17 19	—
25000	Bank of Otago*	10 0 0	6	—	—
25000	Bank of Queensland*	25 0 0	39	37 39	—
50000	Bank of Victoria, Australia*	10 0 0	9	8 9	—
40000	Brazilian and Portuguese*	32 10 0	80	75 80	—
4815	Canada Company*	2 10 0	1 1/2	—	—
40000	Canadian Loan and Investment*	20 0 0	16 1/2	15 16	—
20000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China*	25 0 0	35	30 32	—
20000	Chart. Merc. India, Lond. & China*	10 0 0	16	14 15	—
40000	Colonial*	25 0 0	26	24 26	—
40000	Company of African Merchants*	4 0 0	5	4 1/2	—
10000	Consolidated Bank*	8 0 0	3	2 1/2	—
200000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*	20 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Discount Corporation*	5 0 0	4	—	—
20000	East London*	20 0 0	17 1/2	16 1/2	—
20000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart.*	20 0 0	14 1/2	13 1/2	—
20000	General Credit and Finance of London*	8 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	—
20000	Imperial Bank*	20 0 0	24	22 24	—
150000	International Financial Society*	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	—
200000	International Land Credit*	6 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
4000	London African Trading*	10 0 0	5	—	—
50000	London Chartd. Bank of Australia*	20 0 0	22 1/2	21 1/2	—
37500	London and County*	20 0 0	65	63 65	—
40000	London Financial Association*	25 0 0	9 1/2	8	—
75000	London Joint-Stock*	15 0 0	42	40 41	—
10000	London and South-Western*	20 0 0	18	17 18	—
50000	London and Westminster*	20 0 0	94	93 95	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange*	11 10 0	—	—	—
17125	Metropolitan and Provincial*	20 0 0	10 1/2	9 1/2	—
20000	Mineral Rights Association*	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	National of Australia*	4 0 0	6	5 6	—
10000	National of Liverpool*	10 0 0	12	—	—
40000	National*	20 0 0	79	68 70	—
37500	New South Wales*	20 0 0	46	44 46	—
40000	Union of Australia*	25 0 0	20	19 21	—
80000	Union of London*	15 0 0	45	43 1/2	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.
4000	Ballacorkish, c. l. Man. l. c*	10 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
3000	Bedford Unit, c. l. Tavistock*	2 6 8	—	—	—
3200	Bedol Aur, c. l. Holywell	1 2 0	—	—	July, 1866
300	Billins, c. l. Flint*	30 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Blacdyffryn, c. l. St. Just*	2 0 0	—	—	—
1248	Boswell, c. l. St. Just*	7 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
5000	Bottle Hill, c. l. Plymouth*	1 14 6	—	—	June, 1866
200	Brynford Hall, c. l. Flint*	28 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1866
5000	Bryn Gwilog, c. l. Flint*	9 0 0	—	—	June, 1864
30000	Caldecbeck Fells, c. l. Cumber.*	1 5 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
1000	Camborne Consols, c.	18 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran. l.	11 8 10	—	—	July, 1866
11000	Capo Cornwall, c. l. c* [8000 £22 10s. pd.]	10 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
2000	Caradon & Phoenix Consols*	0 12 0	—	—	April, 1865
914	Cardigan, c. l. Gt. Cleer 31	0 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
1000	Carn Brea, c. l. Illogan*	3 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Carn Camborne, c. l. Cambon.	2 0 6	25s.	20s. 22s.	Oct. 1866
5000	Carnarvonshire, l.*	3 0 0	43½	43½	—
4005	Cardiganshire, c.* [1000 £25 pd., 3000 £43 pd.]	3 0 0	—	—	April, 1866
600	Cardiganshire, l.*	17 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
20000	Carysfort [3200 £24 pd., 16800 £19½ pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1865
60000	Castell Carn Dochan, g*	0 8 6	—	—	—
4200	Cefa Cileon, c. l. Flint*	3 12 6	—	—	Aug. 1866
2500	Central Basset, c. l.	3 12 6	—	—	Nov. 1866
16000	Central Snaillbeck c. l.	1 0 0	—	—	—
3000	Chiverton, l. Perranzabul.	9 2 6	8½	6½ 7	Nov. 1866
3000	Chiverton Moor, l. Perranz.	5 18 6	5	4½ 5	Nov. 1866
16000	Coalarta & Bond* [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]	—	—	—	Feb. 1866
256	Condurow, c. c. l. Camborne	76 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Connoree, c. and, Wicklow*	1 0 0	—	½	—
2000	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	7½	6½ 6½	July, 1866
1024	Copper Hill, c. l. St. Austell	12 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
5000	Corush Clay and Flint	1 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Cornwall Great Consols	1 8 0	—	—	May, 1866
861	Crane, c. l. Camborne.	32 4 6	—	—	July, 1866
12000	Crelake, c. l. Tavistock.	3 8 0	—	—	July, 1866
6000	Cuddra, l. St. Austell	4 18 6	—	—	June, 1866
35000	Dale, l. North Stafford	1 0 0	48	—	—
1000	Darren, l. Cardigan*	12 4 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
2000	Devon Great Maria*	7 0 0	—	—	May, 1866
5000	Devon Wheal, c. l. St. Austell	1 4 6	17½	—	July, 1866
1024	Devon Wheal Lopes, c. l.	17 0 0	—	—	—
12800	Ding Dong, l. Calstock	2 1 0	½	¾ ¾	—
636	Drake Wells, l. Guulval	48 14 6	—	—	Sept. 1865
20000	Dolfrwynog, g*	0 15 0	—	—	June, 1864
25000	Dundalk, Illogan, l.*	0 12 6	—	—	April, 1866
3000	Dyfnwyng, l. Wales	13 7 0	—	—	June, 1866
1000	Eaglebrook, l.*	17 19 0	—	—	Feb. 1865
6000	East Basset and Gwylt	29 0 0	23	20 22	—
1000	East Basset and Gwylt	3 0 0	—	—	—
4000	E. Bottle Hill, l. Plymouth	0 6 6	—	—	Oct. 1865
4000	East Brookwood, Holne	2 8 8	2	2½	July, 1866
2000	East Buller, c. l. Gwennap	2 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1865
4000	East Chiverton, l. Perranz.	2 6 9	—	—	Sept. 1866
2048	E. Falmouth, s. l. Kenwyn.	5 0 6	—	—	April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville, c. l. Camborne.	3 3 6	2½	2½ 2½	Nov. 1866
6000	E. Gwinnlake & S. Bed. c.	9 6 6	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	East Holyhead, c. l. Ireland	3 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
6145	East Jane, s. l. Cardinham.	2 17 6	—	—	April, 1865
6000	East Laxey, l. Isle of Man*	2 10 0	—	—	Dec. 1865
1000	East Moor, s.	0 5 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
3386	E. Providence, l. Uny Lei.	4 19 9	5	—	Nov. 1866
5000	E. Tresavarn, c. l. Gwennap	0 10 0	—	—	May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell, l. I. of Man*	2 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1864
5610	East Seton, c. l. Camborne	0 11 0	—	—	Oct. 1865
9450	E. St. Just, c.* [6000 £23 10s. pd., 3450 £110s. pd.]	—	—	—	—
256	East Tolgus, c. l. Redruth	96 0 0	—	—	April, 1866
1190	E. Wh. Agar, c. l. St. Cleer	12 17 0	—	—	Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock*	11 14 0	3½	3 3½	Oct. 1866
15000	Ellen Unit, c. z. St. Agnes*	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Fortescue Consols, c.	0 12 6	—	—	—
940	Fowey Con., c. l. Tywardreath	5 1 6	—	—	June, 1866
6000	Furze Hill Wood Con. Buckl.	1 16 0	—	—	Feb. 1866
10000	Furze Con., c.* [5000 £1 10s. l.]	—	—	—	—
1000	Garden, l. c. l. St. Austell	5 12 0	—	—	Mar. 1865
4000	Garlandina Unit, c. l. Wotton	5 7 7	—	—	Feb. 1866
6000	Gawton, c. l. Tavistock	3 5 6	—	—	Feb. 1866
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c.	4 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Glasgow Cardon c.* [30000 £1 pd., 10000 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
6000	Gothic, s. l. Cardigan*	2 10 0	—	2½ 2½	—
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn*	70 0 0	5	—	Nov. 1866
1000	Great Cardon, c. St. Ives.	3 11 0	½	—	—
1000	Gt. East L. c. l. St. Austell	3 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Great Maria, l. Isle of Man*	3 0 0	—	—	June, 1866
5000	Great North Downs, c.	5 18 0	3¼	—	Oct. 1866
12500	Gt. No. Laxey, l. (Isle of Man)*	0 10 0	—	1½ 1½	Feb. 1865
6000	Great Retallack, s. l. b	1 19 0	½	¾ ½	Oct. 1866
3000	Gt. So. Tolgus, c. Redruth.	0 19 6	¾	¾ ¾	Aug. 1866
6000	Great St. Chiverton, l.	1 9 6	—	—	July, 1866
1000	Great St. Chiverton, l.	0 15 6	—	—	—
1000	Great Wh. c. l. Kenwyn	7 17 6	—	—	June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Buss, c. l. Kenwyn	16 19 6	—	—	July, 1866
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune, l. Breage	26 12 0	5	4 5	Sept. 1866
119	Great Work, c. l. Germoe	100 0 0	—	—	—
2500	Grit and Stapely, l.*	10 0 0	—	—	July, 1864
6240	Gwinnlake (Clitters), l. c.	4 15 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
1000	Gwydyr Pk. Con., l. Llanrwst	1 12 6	—	—	Aug. 1866
6000	Hallenbeagle, c. l. Kenwyn	18 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
641	Harwood, c. l. Tavistock*	0 18 0	—	—	Sept. 1864
5000	Havan, l. Cardigan*	4 15 0	—	7½	—
6000	Hilogan, t. c.	0 19 6	—	—	June, 1866
6000	Lady Bertha, c. l. Tavistock.	3 19 6	—	—	Oct. 1866
3000	Leawood, c. l. Lydford	3 6 6	—	—	June, 1866
1019	Leeds and St. Aubyn, t. c.	19 13 4	—	—	Mar. 1866
963	Lelant Cons. t. Uny Lelant	25 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1863
160	Levant, c. l. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	June, 1866
6000	Levant United, St. Just	10 0 0	¾	—	—
200	Liver Pad, c. l. Denbigh*	3 11 0	—	—	Jan. 1864
3000	Mansy-Safn, c.	20 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1866
6000	Maudlin, c. l. Lostwithiel	4 7 0	—	—	May, 1865
5000	Merilyn, l. Flint	3 15 6	—	—	Jan. 1866
3000	Minera Western Boundry*	0 2 6	—	—	Sept. 1865
4975	Molland, c. l. South Moulton	3 13 0	—	—	Aug. 1865
604	Mount Pleasant, l. Mold	4 0 0	—	—	—
124	Nangles, t. c. l. Kea	26 5 0	16	14 15	Oct. 1866
4000	Nantes, l. Cardigan*	—	—	—	—
112	Nant Minera, c.	4 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1865
220	Nanty Minera, c. l. Mochras	30 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
6000	New Clifford, c. l. Gwennap*	2 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1866
4000	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 15s. pd.]	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
6400	N. Crow Hill, l. St. Stephen	3 1 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
6514	N. New E. Russell, c. l. Tavistock	0 10 6	—	—	Sept. 1866
4000	Nether Heath, l. Dutton	1 1 0	—	—	May, 1865
6400	New Hendra, t. c. l. Breage.	14 11 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
6450	New Penbroke, t. c.	1 0 0	—	—	May, 1866
6575	New Trebrike, c. l. Redruth.	1 8 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
990	New Trebrike, c. l. Redruth.	8 14 0	—	—	May, 1866
497	Newtonards Min. Co. Down	50 0 0	—	—	—
4596	New Wheal Lovell, t. c.	1 9 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
2000	New Wh. Seton, c. l. Cambn.	53 15 0	25	22 35	Sept. 1866
4000	New Wheal Trowan, c. t.	13 0 0	—	—	July, 1866
6000	North Devon, s. l.	0 16 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
5000	No. Dolcoath, c. l. Camborne.	4 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
6000	North Downs, c. l. Redruth.	0 2 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
6000	No. Grambler, c. l. Redruth.	0 2 0	—	—	Aug. 1866
2000	North Hallenbeagle, c. l. Kenwyn	8000 8s. 6d. pd.]	—	—	July, 1865
6000	North Jane, t. s. l. Kenwyn	3 0 6	—	—	Sept. 1866
2000	North Levant, l. c. l. St. Just	10 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1866
6000	Nth. Minera, l. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	—
1000	N. Phenix, c. l. Linkinghorne	4 0 0	—	—	May, 1864
4000	North Peel, c. l. Illogan	4 8 6	—	—	June, 1866
700	No. Roskear, c. l. Camborne.	1 0 4	4	3 4	Nov. 1866
6000	No. Shepherds, c. l. Newlyn	—	—	—	July, 1866
2366	North St. Agnes, c. l. St. Agnes	5 0 0	3½	2½ 3	—
5000	North Wheal Basset, c. l. Ita.	5 0 0	—	—	April, 1866
6110	North Wheal Crofty, c. t.	3 11 3	2	—	July, 1866
1614	N. Wh. Robert, Smp. Spiney	4 6 5	—	—	Feb. 1866
2288	Oxel Tor, c. l. Calstock	2 7 4	—	—	Aug. 1866
1000	Old Gwinnlake, c. l. Calstock	2 0 0	—	—	—
5000	Orsed, l. Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	—
4000	Par Consols, c. l. St. Blazey*	2 2 0	—	—	Nov. 1866
6000	Par and St. Blazey Cons. l. c.	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
4445	Pain-an-dale, c. l. Tavistock	5 10 6	—	—	July, 1866
6000	Penden Consols, c. St. Just	15 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
6000	Penhale Wheal Vor, t. c.	2 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
6000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	May, 1862
6000	Penhale and Lomax, s. l.	1 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1866
512	Penhallow Moor, s. l.	9 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1867
6000	Penrath, s. l. Merioneth*	2 7 0	—	—	Feb. 1865
200	Penre Lyzan, c. l.	30 0 0	—	—	—
1772	Pierro, t. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1865
512	Pierro, t. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Prince Arthur Consols, l. c.	2 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1860
8600	Prince of Wales, l. Calstock	0 11 6	27s.	25s. 27s.	Nov. 1866
6000	Prosper Unit, l. c. St. Hilary	8 14 0	—	1½ 1½	July, 1866